

Weekly Report

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WEEK ENDING JAN. 7, 1955

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PRISON PROBE?

**Congressman Critical But Director
Lays Complaints to 'Malcontents'**

OF SPECIAL INTEREST :

CONGRESS CONVENES

**STATE OF THE UNION
HIGHLIGHTS, TEXT**

AFL-CIO MERGER

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The Authoritative Reference On Congress

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Congressional Quiz

1. Q--I've heard references to a "cash" budget and the "regular" budget. What is the difference?

A--The regular budget, also known as the "conventional" or "administrative" budget, is the thousand-odd page document the President sends to Congress at the beginning of each regular session. It carries detailed estimates of income, spending and new money requests for the next fiscal year. The "consolidated cash budget" is simply the Administration method of keeping tabs on actual intake and outgo of cash. It differs from "regular" budget bookkeeping in that it includes trust fund transactions such as receipts and payments under the Old-Age and Survivors Insurance program, and does not include money transfers within the government.

2. Q--What is the "legislative" budget?

A--The "legislative" budget represents an unsuccessful attempt by Congress to branch out into the budget-making field. Such a budget was authorized in the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, which directed Congress to prepare its own budget showing estimated receipts and spending for the next fiscal year, and putting a limit on the funds that could be appropriated for spending in the same period. The "legislative" budget was tried in 1947-48, called "singularly unsuccessful," and has been gathering dust ever since.

3. Q--Is a witness from out-of-town paid for travel if he is summoned to a Congressional committee hearing in Washington?

A--Standing orders of the Senate provide for reimbursement (not over 7 cents a mile) for travel expenses, plus witness fees (not over \$9 a day) to anyone summoned to appear before a Senate committee. Witnesses subpoenaed by House committees get similar travel expense money and \$6 a day as a witness fee.

4. Q--Were lobbyists active during 1954?

A--Lobby registrations for 1954 reached a total of 406 by Dec. 1, giving 1954 the fifth largest registrations total since passage of the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act in 1946. The year saw intense lobby campaigns over such major

issues as reciprocal trade, taxes and the Bricker amendment to limit treaty powers.

5. Q--Have Democrats outlined any of their major objectives for the 84th Congress, in which they are the majority party?

A--House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Texas) said Dec. 28, 1954, that taxes, the farm program and extension of reciprocal trade agreements would be early Democratic objectives. Rayburn also predicted excise and corporation taxes would be extended. When Congress convened Jan. 5, the first bill introduced -- House bill No. 1 -- was for extension of the trade act.

6. Q--How many appointments to government posts did President Eisenhower make in 1954?

A--Mr. Eisenhower made a total of 45,917 appointments, including 1,914 postmasters, 1,945 other civilians, and 42,058 commissions to members of the armed services.

7. Q--I've heard that many of the issues slated to come before the 84th Congress have been debated before. What are some of these?

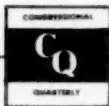
A--Debate is expected on such familiar issues as military manpower, taxation, foreign aid, reciprocal trade, and public vs. private power. But with many new faces in Congress as result of the Nov. 2, 1954, general election, debate on these old issues may take a new twist in the 84th Congress.

8. Q--The Clerk of the House in the 83rd Congress called the chamber to order when the 84th Congress convened Jan. 5. What would have happened if the Clerk had died between the end of the 83rd Congress and the opening of the 84th?

A--House practice permits the Clerk to preside at the opening of a session before the election of a Speaker. Custom also provides that the Sergeant-at-Arms would preside in the Clerk's absence. If the Sergeant-at-Arms is unable to preside, the Doorkeeper would take the post; if the Doorkeeper was absent, the job would go to the House Postmaster. After a Speaker has been elected, he is permitted to make a temporary appointment to wield the gavel in his absence.

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PROBE OF PRISONS?

Rep. Broyhill Calls Federal Penal System 'Rotten to the Core,'

Plans to Renew His Campaign for Special House Inquiry

Rep. Joel T. Broyhill (R Va.) plans to renew his stymied campaign for House investigation of the federal prison system, which he calls "rotten to the core."

Defenders of the 28-institution system and of James V. Bennett, director of the Bureau of Prisons since 1937, blocked a special probe in 1954. But the slaying on Nov. 24, 1954, of William W. Remington, an inmate of the Lewisburg, Pa., penitentiary, focused new attention on the Virginia Congressman's charges.

Broyhill's 1954 resolution called for creation of a House select committee to investigate federal prisons and paroles. He refused to submit information he said he had on the prison situation to Bennett's boss, Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., or to the standing House and Senate committees assigned jurisdiction over prisons.

Without the protection of a Congressional subpoena, a spokesman for Broyhill told Congressional Quarterly, informants would suffer reprisals. And the standing committees, the spokesman charged, were uninterested or biased in Bennett's favor. Sens. William Langer (R N.D.) and Thomas C. Hennings, Jr. (D Mo.) of the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on National Penitentiaries, are among legislators who have praised Bennett's stewardship of the prison system.

"WHERE THERE'S SMOKE"

Bennett told CQ the "reprisals" argument has no basis and is the standard alibi of "anonymous slanderers," including "disgruntled ex-prisoners"

and "malcontents" among former employees. Broyhill's spokesman said only charges by informants willing to testify are given credence. And, he said, more than half the information in his files was furnished by men still in the prison service or employees honorably retired -- not by malcontents.

He conceded that some of the charges might not stand up, but pointed to a bulky file and said "there's an awful lot of smoke." Many of the informants, he continued, are obviously responsible people "entitled to a 'decent hearing.'" Only a select committee, he said, would have the facilities to check the reports thoroughly.

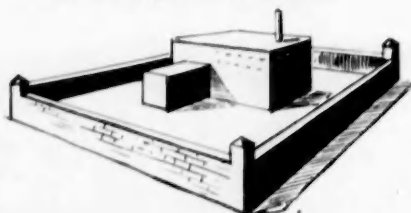
In at least two areas, the spokesman said, Broyhill can "substantiate" charges with "documentary" evidence. Bennett, he said, has "interfered" with the Board of Parole, a Justice Department unit independent of the Bureau of Prisons. And, he said, a labor union poll showed that morale among prison employees is low because prisoners, in effect, "run the prisons."

BASIC CHARGES

Two of Broyhill's basic charges are that the prisons "coddle" Communists and "wink at" sex perversion. Less specifically, he has circulated charges of kickbacks, political influence, inefficiency, and suppression of facts.

Sen. Langer called the accusations "irresponsible," and assured the Senate that his Subcommittee keeps close watch on the federal prisons. He said Broyhill, who is 35 and was first elected to Congress in 1952, never had visited a federal penal institution.

28 Federal Prisons * FACTS AND FIGURES



1954 INMATE POPULATION	19,245
AVERAGE COST PER DAY PER INMATE	\$3.40
RELEASED PRISONERS WHO GO BACK BEHIND BARS WITHIN 5 YEARS	60 %
PAROLEES WHO VIOLATE PAROLES	18 %

* Institutions Under Bureau of Prisons Administration

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Broyhill denies he is personally antagonistic to Bennett. His interest in the prisons began, his spokesman said, when one of his constituents was killed by a parolee from the National Training School for Boys, Washington. When he complained that "soft" parole policies exposed the community to "hardened" criminals, he began to receive information about faults in the prison system generally. From there, he said, the issue "mushroomed."

THE OTHER SIDE

Bennett and Langer have defended the parole system's record. Langer said parolees have a better-than-average record, since 82 percent stay clear of violations, while about 60 percent of all released prisoners go back behind bars within five years.

Bennett listed for CQ what he called some of the accomplishments of the federal prison system in

the past 25 years: Establishment of a career service for employees; lack of inmate riots; low rate of killings among prisoners; absence of "politics;" low-cost operation; progress in rehabilitation; success in finding jobs for released prisoners (see CQ Weekly Report, p. 3.)

Bennett has no official connection with the Board of Parole. He formerly was a member of the visiting committee which handled paroles from the Training School, but jurisdiction over paroles for youthful offenders was transferred Oct. 15, 1953, to the Youth Correction Division of the Board of Parole.

In speeches, articles, reports, and testimony before Congressional committees, Bennett has conceded some shortcomings, most of which he attributes to lack of funds. The regular fiscal 1955 appropriation for Bureau of Prisons salaries and expenses, based on an estimated average inmate population of 18,700, was \$26,385,000 -- \$465,000 below the budget request. A supplemental appropriation added \$750,000, raising the total to \$27,135,000. (An additional \$2,475,000 was appropriated for support of U.S. prisoners in non-federal institutions.)

INMATE POPULATION

The actual average inmate population during fiscal 1954 was at a record high of 19,245. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 3.) Bennett has said housing is perhaps the prison system's biggest problem. He reports that federal institutions are over-crowded and in some cases outmoded and in need of repair. He said Remington's death may be partially attributable to overcrowding, requiring custody of dangerous prisoners in barracks-like quarters, rather than in individual rooms or cells. Remington's slaying was the only homicide in the federal system during 1954, and one of eight over the past 10 years.

Per capita costs for guarding, feeding, clothing, and transporting federal prisoners averaged about \$3.40 a day during calendar 1954 -- 15 cents less than in 1953. Bennett told CQ the public "properly" wants to "keep operating costs down," but fails to appreciate the dangers inherent in too much economy. The prisons can "get by" at minimum cost -- simply locking criminals up for a while -- but genuine rehabilitation costs money, he said.

In addition to funds for physical facilities, Bennett has sought bigger appropriations for research and for personnel. More personnel -- at higher pay scales -- are needed both for safe custody and for effective treatment and rehabilitation of prisoners, he has said. And, he urges, relatively small expenditures for research would return big dividends in effective penal and rehabilitation practices.

Fact Sheet

BENNETT'S VIEWPOINT

Summarized here are some of the statements made by Director James V. Bennett of the Bureau of Prisons, concerning his program and goals. They are derived from a CQ interview and from Bennett's speeches, articles, reports, and other public utterances.

Facilities -- Federal penal and correctional institutions are over-crowded and in some cases outmoded and in need of repair.

Some institutions were built to house less serious offenders than those currently imprisoned there. William W. Remington's death may be partially attributable to the necessity for housing prisoners at Lewisburg, Pa., in barracks-like quarters, rather than in individual rooms or cells.

Personnel -- In some institutions, personnel is "spread critically thin." Between 1947 and 1954, inmate population increased by 6.4 percent, while manpower declined 6 percent.

Classification and pay of personnel is inequitable and should be revised.

Rehabilitation -- Careful classification of prisoners, based on interviews and study of their records, is essential in formulating programs that will help overcome their hostility and prepare them for productive, law-abiding roles in society.

Vocational training is a key to rehabilitation and is emphasized in federal prisons. Job-finding help for released prisoners is crucial.

It is important to provide work for prisoners in custody -- both as rehabilitation training and to forestall agitation born of idleness.

Medical, psychological, and educational rehabilitation may help remove the causes of anti-social behavior.

Segregation of incorrigibles and sexual perverts is an important concern.

Superficially minor factors, such as table manners, can be important to rehabilitation. Released from prison, an ex-convict may drift into bad company from fear of associating with "nice" people.

Needed Improvements -- Improved facilities -- and more money -- for treatment and rehabilitation.

Research on efficacy of rehabilitation techniques. Special facilities for treatment of alcoholics and drug addicts.

Extension of the principles of the Youth Corrections Act.

Reappraisal of sentences and fines, both to reduce inequities and to allow greater flexibility -- adapting punishment to the needs of rehabilitation.

Public's Role -- The public, in the absence of spirited "alumni" and "boosters," should take an intelligent interest in the prisons.

"We don't know what the public wants...and they don't know..." Some charge that prisons are run like "country clubs," and others charge that prison officials are too "punitive" and "retributive." The public "properly" wants to "keep operating costs down," but fails to appreciate the dangers inherent in too much economy. Does the public simply want to "get by" with a program to "lock 'em up for a while like animals in a zoo, and then discharge them, still like animals in a zoo?" Or should the prisons try to bring about "inner changes?"

INMATE POPULATION

(Average in federal institutions, by fiscal year)

1952 1953 1954

BUREAU OF PRISONS INSTITUTIONS

Penitentiaries			
Alcatraz, Calif.	232	235	273
Atlanta, Ga.	2,240	2,267	2,341
Leavenworth, Kan.	2,302	2,289	2,458
Lewisburg, Pa.	1,226	1,201	1,252
McNeil Island, Wash.	943	988	1,093
Terre Haute, Ind.	1,078	1,086	1,189

Reformatories			
Petersburg, Va.	616	669	704
Chillicothe, Ohio	1,083	1,056	1,161
El Reno, Okla.	952	959	959
Englewood, Colo.	350	363	387
Alderson, W. Va.	445	511	527

Institutions for Juveniles			
Natl. Trng. School for Boys, D.C.	350	387	432
Natural Bridge Camp, Greenlee, Va.	67	62	70

Correctional Institutions			
Ashland, Ky.	541	577	543
Danbury, Conn.	382	411	513
La Tuna, Texas	700	649	728
Milan, Mich.	649	638	635
Seagoville, Texas	389	419	450
Tallahassee, Fla.	452	428	509
Texarkana, Texas	483	492	511

Prison Camps			
Allenwood, Pa.	6	66	101
*Avon Park, Fla.	29	97	32
Florence, Ariz.	59	154	285
McNeil Island, Wash.	191	179	254
Mill Point, W. Va.	162	172	216
Montgomery, Ala.	174	162	188
Tucson, Ariz.	224	188	248
**Tule Lake, Calif.	5	53	**
**Wickenburg, Ariz.	11	86	

Detention Headquarters			
New York, N.Y.	191	157	

Medical Center			
Springfield, Mo.	892	930	1,012

TOTAL - Bureau of Prisons 17,424 17,931 19,245

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE HOSPITALS

Fort Worth, Texas	301	259	222
Lexington, Ky.	444	551	630
St. Elizabeths, D.C.	7	16	17

TOTAL - PHS Hospitals 752 826 869

FED. INMATES IN NON-FED. INSTITUTIONS

Territorial Jails	529	629	715
State, County, City, Private	3,175	3,058	3,670

TOTAL - Non-Federal Institutions 3,704 3,687 4,385

GRAND TOTAL - Federal Inmates 21,880 22,444 24,499

*Closed during fiscal 1954

**Closed during fiscal 1953

AVERAGE MEMBER YOUNGER IN 84th CONGRESS

Ages

The average lawmaker in the 84th Congress would be 52.2 years old -- almost a year younger than the average Member of either the 82nd or 83rd Congresses.

The average Senator, according to CQ's survey, would be 57.2 years old, while the age of the average Representative would be 51.4 years. (Averages are based on the ages of all 96 Senators and 434 House Members, as of Jan. 1, 1955.) The table below shows how the average ages would compare with those for previous Congresses:

Congress	Senate	House	Both Chambers
84th	57.2	51.4	52.2
83rd	56.6	52	53
82nd	56.6	52	53
81st	58.5	51	53.8

The oldest and youngest Senators to take seats in the 84th Congress are Democratic Sens. Theodore Francis Green (R.I.), aged 87, and Russell B. Long (La.), 36. Oldest Republican in the Senate is Edward Martin (Pa.), 75; the youngest Charles E. Potter (Mich.), 38.

In the House, the youngest Republican is Joseph F. Holt (Calif.), aged 30, and youngest Democrat, a new Representative, Thomas L. Ashley (Ohio), 31. Oldest House members, all aged 79, are Clare E. Hoffman (R Mich.), Daniel A. Reed (R N.Y.) and James B. Bowler (D Ill.).

Professions

Lawyers again predominate in Congress in 1955, accounting for more than one-half of the membership. And more than one in four Members have backgrounds including business or banking.

Ninety-seven percent in the Senate and 94 percent in the House have had prior experience in politics or civic service. Sixty-three percent of the Senators and 58 percent of the Representatives are veterans of the armed forces.

Some Congressmen had engaged in more than one profession, which explains why the percentages in the following breakdown total more than 100. A few, such as housewives, fit into no professional category. The House tabulation is based on 434 Members.

	83rd Congress		84th Congress	
	Senate	House	Senate	House
Agriculture	22%	14%	22%	12%
Business or Banking	30	34	29	30
Journalism	10	9	10	9
Law	58	57	63	55
Medicine, Dentistry, Engineering	6	2	4	3
Teaching	15	15	18	10

Women In Congress

The 17 women who won their way into the 84th Congress brought the distaff representation on Capitol Hill to a record high. The previous "highs" were the 82nd Congress, with 11 women, and the 83rd, with 14.

The 1954 election victors included all 13 women incumbents who sought re-election and four newcomers to the Congressional scene. In addition to the 17 women elected to the 84th Congress, Mrs. George P. Abel (R Neb.) won a Senate seat for the remaining two months of the 83rd Congress, raising the total number of women elected to Congress to 18.

Feminine representation of the two major parties in Congress during the 1955-56 sessions will consist of Republican Margaret Chase Smith (Maine), elected Sept. 13, 1954, to a second term as Senator, and seven Republicans and nine Democrats in the House. GOP women outnumbered the Democrats nine to five in the 83rd Congress.

31 WOMEN RAN

Thirty-one women -- 15 Republicans and 16 Democrats -- sought seats in the 84th Congress. Thirteen were incumbents. Of the 18 others, four -- all Democrats -- unseated male opponents.

Mrs. Iris Blitch (D Ga.), 42, a state senator and Democratic National Committeewoman, defeated Rep. William M. (Don) Wheeler (D) in the Sept. 8 Georgia primary and was unopposed in the Nov. 2 election.

Mrs. Coya Knutson (Democrat-Farmer Labor), 42, a former teacher who had served in the Minnesota lower house and with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, defeated Rep. Harold C. Hagen (R Minn.).

Mrs. Martha W. Griffiths (D Mich.), 42, a former judge who served in the Michigan legislature, won the House seat of Charles G. Oakman (R), after an unsuccessful effort to unseat Oakman in 1952.

Mrs. Edith Green (D Ore.), 44, former teacher, defeated Tom Lawson McCall (R).

Former Rep. Reva Beck Bosone (D Utah), who was defeated for re-election in 1952, was again unsuccessful in her attempt to return to Capitol Hill.

WINNING INCUMBENTS

The seven GOP women incumbents who retained their seats in the House were Reps. Cecil M. Harden (Ind.); Edith Nourse Rogers (Mass.); Ruth Thompson (Mich.); Katharine St. George (N.Y.); Frances P. Bolton (Ohio); Marguerite Stitt Church (Ill.); and Delegate Elizabeth P. Farrington (Hawaii), who had filled her late husband's seat after his death June 19. The five re-elected Democratic women were Reps. Gracie Pfof (Idaho); Leonor K. Sullivan (Mo.); Edna F. Kelly (N.Y.); Vera Buchanan (Pa.); and Elizabeth Kee (W.Va.).

84th CONGRESS -- SENATE

Ages, Professions, Veteran Status, Seniority

This chart lists the Membership of the Senate for the 84th Congress, first session, as elected Nov. 2, 1954. Column 1 shows the age of each Senator as of Dec. 31, 1954; column 10 shows the Senator's unofficial seniority within his party based both on years served and prior political experience. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, p. 15 for seniority in 83rd Congress.)

Check marks (✓) in columns 2 through 9 indicate prior profession(s) of each Senator, and whether he is a veteran. See Chart Key (at right) for description of each numbered column. Summary shows number of persons with experience in indicated profession, with breakdown by party.

CHART KEY

SUMMARY

COL. NO.	DESCRIPTION	GOP	DEM	IND	TOTALS
1.	Age				
2.	Agriculture	14	7	0	21
3.	Business/Banking	18	10	0	28
4.	Civic Service/Politics	46	47	1	94
5.	Journalism	4	6	0	10
6.	Law	33	26	1	60
7.	Teaching	6	10	1	17
8.	Dent., Eng., Med.	2**	2**	0	4
9.	Veteran	30	31	0	61
10.	Party Seniority Rank				

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ALABAMA											MAINE											OHIO										
Hill (D)	60		✓		✓				✓	9	Payne (R)	54	✓	✓						✓	30	Bender (R)	58	✓	✓							35
Sparkman (D)	55		✓		✓	✓			✓	18	Smith (R)	57	✓	✓	✓						18	Bricker (R)	61		✓		✓				✓	14
ARIZONA											MARYLAND											OKLAHOMA										
Goldwater (R)	45	✓	✓						✓	32	Beall (R)	60	✓	✓						✓	31	Kerr (D)	56	✓	✓		✓			✓	22	
Hayden (D)	77		✓						✓	2	Butler (R)	57	✓		✓					✓	23	Monroney (D)	52	✓	✓	✓					✓	30
ARKANSAS											MASSACHUSETTS											OREGON										
Fulbright (D)	49		✓		✓	✓				15	Kennedy (D)	37		✓	✓					✓	36	Morse (D)	54		✓		✓	✓				
McClellan (D)	58		✓		✓	✓			✓	12	Saltonstall (R)	62		✓	✓					✓	9	Neuberger (D)	42		✓	✓				✓	44	
CALIFORNIA											MICHIGAN											PENNSYLVANIA										
Knowland (R)	46		✓	✓					✓	11	McNamara (D)	60	✓							✓	25	Duff (R)	71		✓		✓			✓	24	
Kuchel (R)	44		✓		✓				✓	27	Potter (R)	38		✓						✓	25	Martin (R)	75	✓	✓	✓				✓	14	
COLORADO											MINNESOTA											RHODE ISLAND										
Allott (R)	47		✓		✓				✓	39	Humphrey (D)	43	✓	✓						✓	26	Green (D)	87	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	7	
Millikin (R)	63		✓		✓				✓	5	Thye (R)	58	✓	✓	✓					✓	14	Pastore (D)	47		✓		✓				✓	29
CONNECTICUT											MISSISSIPPI											SOUTH CAROLINA										
Bush (R)	59	✓	✓						✓	26	Eastland (D)	50	✓	✓	✓						11	Johnston (D)	58		✓		✓			✓	14	
Purtell (R)	57	✓	✓						✓	28	Stennis (D)	53	✓	✓	✓						19	Thurmond (D)	52		✓		✓			✓	42	
DELAWARE											MISSOURI											SOUTH DAKOTA										
Frear (D)	51	✓	✓	✓					✓	26	Hennings (D)	51	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	31	Case (R)	58	✓	✓	✓				✓	22	
Williams (R)	50	✓	✓	✓					✓	15	Symington (D)	53	✓	✓						E	✓	37	Mundt (R)	54	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	16
FLORIDA											MONTANA											TENNESSEE										
Holland (D)	62		✓		✓	✓			✓	16	Mansfield (D)	51	✓							E	✓	35	Gore (D)	47		✓		✓	✓		✓	33
Smathers (D)	41		✓		✓				✓	32	Murray (D)	78		✓	✓						5	Kefauver (D)	51		✓		✓			✓	24	
GEORGIA											NEBRASKA											TEXAS										
George (D)	76		✓		✓				✓	1	Curtis (R)	49		✓	✓						36	Daniel (D)	44		✓		✓			✓	37	
Russell (D)	57		✓		✓				✓	3	Hruska (R)	50		✓	✓						34	Johnson (D)	46		✓		✓	✓		✓	23	
IDAHO											NEVADA											UTAH										
Dworshak (R)	60		✓	✓					✓	19	Bible (D)	45	✓	✓	✓						41	Bennett (R)	56	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	23	
Welker (R)	48	✓	✓	✓					✓	23	Malone (R)	64		✓						E	✓	15	Watkins (R)	68	✓	✓		✓			✓	15
ILLINOIS											NEW HAMPSHIRE											VERMONT										
Dirksen (R)	58		✓		✓				✓	21	Bridges (R)	56	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				1	Atken (R)	62	✓		✓					✓	4
Douglas (D)	62		✓						✓	26	Cotton (R)	54	✓	✓	✓						33	Flanders (R)	74	✓	✓				E		✓	12
INDIANA											NEW JERSEY											VIRGINIA										
Capehart (R)	57	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	8	Case (R)	50		✓	✓						38	Byrd (D)	67	✓	✓	✓	✓					
Jenner (R)	46		✓		✓				✓	13	Smith (R)	74		✓	✓	✓					6	Robertson (D)	67	✓		✓			✓		✓	17
IOWA											NEW MEXICO											WASHINGTON										
Hickenlooper (R)	58		✓		✓				✓	7	Anderson (D)	59	✓	✓	✓						25	Jackson (D)	42		✓		✓			✓	34	
Martin (R)	61	✓	✓		✓				✓	37	Chavez (D)	66		✓	✓						6	Magnuson (D)	49		✓		✓			✓	13	
KANSAS											NEW YORK											WEST VIRGINIA										
Carlson (R)	61	✓		✓					✓	20	Ives (R)	58	✓	✓						✓	15	Kilgore (D)	61		✓		✓			✓	10	
Schoeppel (R)	60		✓		✓				✓	17	Lehman (D)	76	✓	✓						✓	27	Neely (D)	80		✓		✓			✓	21	
KENTUCKY											NORTH CAROLINA											WISCONSIN										
Barkley (D)	77		✓		✓				✓	43	Ervin (D)	58		✓	✓						38	McCarthy (R)	45		✓		✓			✓	15	
Clements (D)	58	✓		✓					✓	28	Scott (D)	58	✓		✓					✓	40	Wiley (R)	70	✓	✓	✓					✓	2
LOUISIANA											NORTH DAKOTA											WYOMING										
Ellender (D)	63	✓		✓		✓			✓	8	Langer (R)	68	✓	✓	✓						3	Barrett (R)	62	✓		✓		✓		✓	✓	29
Long (D)	38		✓		✓				✓	20	Young (R)	57	✓	✓							10	O'Mahoney (D)	70		✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	39

**Includes 2 Engineers

* Independent - No party rank

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Week ending Jan. 7, 1955 -- PAGE 5

84th CONGRESS -- HOUSE: Ages,

This chart lists the Membership of the House for the 84th Congress, first session, as elected Nov. 2, 1954. Column 1 shows the age of each Representative as of Dec. 31, 1954; column 10 shows the Representative's unofficial seniority within his party based both on years served and prior political experience. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, pp. 16-18 for seniority in 83rd Congress.)

Check marks (✓) in columns 2 through 9 indicate prior profession(s) of each Representative, and whether he is a veteran. See Chart Key (at right) for description of each numbered column. Summary shows number of persons with experience in indicated profession, with breakdown by party.

CHART KEY

SUMMARY

COL. NO.	DESCRIPTION	GOP	DEM	TOTALS
1.	Age			
2.	Agriculture	29	22	51
3.	Business/Banking	68	59	127
4.	Civic Service/Politics	192	217	409
5.	Journalism	17	16	33
6.	Law	109	135	244
7.	Teaching	21	26	47
8.	Dent., Eng., M(ed.)	5*	5**	10
9.	Veteran	127	126	253
10.	Party Seniority Rank			

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
ALABAMA																																		
1 Andrews (D)	48		✓		✓					25		2 Landrum (D)	45		✓		✓				✓	61		MAINE										
2 Boykin (D)	59	✓	✓							11		7 Latham (D)	66		✓		✓				34		1 Hale (R)	65		✓		✓				✓	21	
3 Elliott (D)	41		✓		✓					45		2 Pilcher (D)	56	✓	✓						22		3 McIntire (R)	46	✓	✓	✓						47	
4 Grant (D)	57		✓		✓					13		1 Preston (D)	46		✓						34		2 Nelson (R)	47		✓		✓				✓	37	
5 Huddleston (D)	34									72		6 Vinson (D)	71		✓		✓				2		MARYLAND											
6 Jones (D)	42		✓		✓					35		IDAHO										2 Devereux (R)	51	✓							✓	46		
7 Rains (D)	52		✓		✓					28		2 Budge (R)	44		✓		✓				46		4 Fallon (D)	52		✓	✓					28		
8 Roberts (D)	42		✓		✓					52		1 Pfost (D)	48		✓		✓				61		7 Friedel (D)	56		✓	✓					61		
9 Holden (D)	33		✓		✓					61		ILLINOIS										3 Garmatz (D)	51		✓	✓					36			
ARIZONA											16 Allen (R)	56		✓		✓					8		6 Hyde (R)	45		✓		✓				52		
1 Rhodes (R)	38		✓		✓					52		17 Arends (R)	59	✓	✓					✓	11		5 Lankford (D)	40		✓	✓				✓	72		
2 Udall (D)	34		✓		✓					72		19 Chipfield (R)	55		✓		✓			✓	10		1 Miller (R)	59		✓	✓				✓	30		
ARKANSAS											25 Gray (D)	64		✓						✓	72		MASSACHUSETTS											
1 Gathings (D)	51		✓		✓					14		21 Mack (D)	38		✓						45		6 Bates (R)	37		✓					✓	40		
4 Harris (D)	51		✓		✓					18		15 Mason (R)	72		✓					✓	13		2 Boland (D)	43		✓					✓	61		
5 Hays (D)	58		✓		✓					23		24 Price (D)	49		✓		✓			✓	28		10 Curtis (R)	61		✓		✓			✓	52		
2 Mills (D)	45		✓		✓					14		14 Reed (R)	64		✓					✓	11		4 Donohue (D)	53		✓					✓	34		
6 Norrell (D)	58		✓		✓					14		20 Simpson (R)	60		✓					✓	21		1 Heseltine (R)	54		✓					✓	25		
3 Trimble (D)	50		✓		✓					28		22 Springer (R)	45		✓					✓	46		7 Lane (D)	56		✓					✓	20		
CALIFORNIA											18 Velde (R)	44		✓		✓				✓	37		8 Macdonald (D)	37		✓					✓	72		
1 Allen (R)	55		✓		✓					30		23 Vursell (R)	73		✓					✓	21		14 Martin (R)	70		✓	✓				✓	3		
2 Baldwin (R)	39		✓		✓					55		Chicago-Cook County										12 McCormack (D)	63		✓		✓				✓	4		
3 Egan (D)	43		✓		✓					24		7 Bowler (D)	79		✓					✓	65		9 Nicholson (R)	66		✓					✓	34		
10 Gidner (R)	38	✓			✓					52		12 Boyle (D)	47		✓					✓	72		11 O'Neill (D)	42		✓					✓	61		
14 Hagen (D)	40		✓		✓					61		13 Church (R)	62		✓					✓	46		3 Philbin (D)	56		✓	✓				✓	23		
11 Johnson (R)	66		✓		✓					21		1 Dawson (D)	68		✓					✓	23		5 Rogers (R)	73		✓					✓	4		
4 Mailard (R)	37		✓		✓					52		8 Gordon (D)	61		✓					✓	23		13 Wigglesworth (R)	63		✓		✓			✓	6		
8 Miller (D)	63		✓		✓					28		10 Hoffman (R)	61		✓					✓	37		MICHIGAN											
3 Moss (D)	41		✓		✓					61		5 Kluczyński (D)	58		✓					✓	52		12 Bennett (R)	50		✓		✓			✓	29		
25 Phillips (R)	67		✓		✓					21		4 McVey (R)	69		✓					✓	46		8 Bentley (R)	36		✓					✓	52		
1 Scudder (R)	66		✓		✓					37		3 Murray (D)	77		✓					✓	72		10 Cederberg (R)	36		✓	✓				✓	52		
5 Shelley (D)	49		✓		✓					46		6 O'Brien (D)	76		✓					✓	22		18 Dondero (R)	71		✓					✓	8		
27 Sheppard (D)	69		✓		✓					12		2 O'Hara (D)	72		✓					✓	60		5 Ford (R)	41		✓					✓	27		
12 Sink (D)	44	✓	✓							72		11 Sheehan (R)	45		✓					✓	46		6 Hayworth (D)	56		✓		✓			✓	72		
13 Teague (R)	45		✓		✓					55		9 Yates (D)	45		✓					✓	45		4 Hoffman (R)	79		✓					✓	11		
28 Utt (R)	55		✓		✓					52		INDIANA										3 Johansen (R)	49		✓						✓	55		
36 Wilson (R)	38		✓		✓					52		4 Adair (R)	47		✓					✓	46		11 Knox (R)	55		✓	✓				✓	52		
9 Younger (R)	61		✓		✓					52		5 Beamer (R)	58		✓					✓	46		2 Meader (R)	47		✓					✓	46		
Los Angeles County											7 Bray (R)	51		✓		✓				✓	46		9 Thompson (R)	67		✓					✓	46		
23 Doyle (D)	67		✓		✓					44		11 Brownson (R)	40		✓					✓	46		7 Wolcott (R)	61		✓					✓	7		
21 Hiestand (R)	66		✓		✓					52		3 Crumpacker (R)	37		✓					✓	46		Detroit-Wayne County											
25 Hillings (R)	31		✓		✓					46		2 Denton (D)	58		✓					✓	70		13 Diggs (D)	32		✓					✓	72		
20 Hinshaw (R)	60		✓		✓					16		2 Halleck (R)	54		✓					✓	12		15 Dingell (D)	60		✓	✓				✓	F 7		
10 Hoffield (D)	51		✓		✓					23		6 Harden (R)	60		✓					✓	37		17 Griffiths (D)	42		✓					✓	72		
22 Holt (R)	30		✓		✓					52		10 Harvey (R)	53		✓					✓	33		16 Lesinski (D)	40		✓					✓	52		
18 Hosmer (R)	39		✓		✓					52		1 Madden (D)	62		✓					✓	23		1 Machrowicz (D)	55		✓		✓			✓	52		
16 Jackson (R)	44		✓		✓					30		9 Wilson (R)	48		✓					✓	19		14 Rabaut (D)	68		✓					✓	41		
17 King (D)	56		✓		✓					21		IOWA										MINNESOTA												
24 Lipscomb (R)	40		✓		✓					53		5 Cunningham (R)	64		✓					✓	19		7 Andersen (R)	57		✓		✓			✓	16		
15 McDonough (R)	59		✓		✓					29		6 Dolliver (R)	60		✓					✓	25		1 Andersen (R)	64		✓					✓	9		
26 Roosevelt (D)	47		✓		✓					72		3 Gross (D)	55		✓					✓	37		8 Biatnik (D)	43		✓					✓	34		
COLORADO											8 Hooven (R)	59		✓						✓	21		5 Judd (R)	56		✓					✓	21		
4 Aspinall (D)	58	✓	✓		✓					45		7 Jensen (R)	62		✓					✓	16		9 Knutson (D)	42		✓					✓	72		
3 Clunworth (R)	57		✓		✓					44		4 LeCompte (R)	67		✓					✓	16		6 Marshall (D)	48		✓					✓	45		
2 Hill (R)	68	✓	✓		✓					19		1 Schwengel (R)	47		✓					✓	55		4 McCarthy (D)	38		✓					✓	45		
1 Rogers (D)	54		✓		✓					52		2 Taille (R)	62		✓					✓	16		2 O'Hara (R)	59		✓					✓	19		
CONNECTICUT											KANSAS										3 Wier (D)	66		✓				✓	45					
3 Cretella (R)	57		✓		✓					61		1 Avery (R)	43		✓						55		MISSISSIPPI											
1 Dodd (D)	47		✓		✓					52		3 George (R)	54		✓					✓	41		1 Abernethy (D)	51		✓		✓			✓	23		
4 Morano (R)	46		✓		✓					46		5 Hope (R)	61		✓					✓	5		6 Colmer (D)	64		✓					✓	7		
5 Patterson (R)	46		✓		✓					30		4 Rees (R)	68		✓					✓	13		3 Smith (D)	36		✓					✓	52		
AL Sadiak (R)	46		✓		✓					30		2 Scrivner (R)	56		✓					✓	22		4 Whitten (D)	44		✓					✓	19		
2 Seely-Brown (R)	46		✓		✓					45		6 Smith (R)	61		✓					✓	30		4 Williams (D)	36		✓					✓	34		
DELAWARE											KENTUCKY										5 Wingstead (D)	50		✓					✓	23				
AL McDowell (D)	48	✓		✓						72		4 Chelf (D)	47		✓					✓	28		MISSOURI											
FLORIDA											1 Gregory (D)	57		✓		✓					✓	12		5 Bolling (D)	38		✓		✓			✓	✓	45
2 Bennett (D)	44		✓		✓					45		2 Natcher (D)	42		✓					✓	66		9 Cannon (D)	75		✓		✓			✓	3		
1 Cramer (R)	32		✓		✓					55		7 Perkins (D)	42		✓					✓	45		8 Carnahan (D)	57		✓					✓	44		
4 Fascell (D)	37		✓		✓					72		3 Robison (R)	59		✓					✓	52		4 Christopher (D)	66		✓					✓	71		
7 Haley (D)	55		✓		✓					61		8 Siler (R)	54		✓					✓	55		2 Curtis (R)	43		✓		✓			✓	46		
5 Herlong (D)	45		✓		✓					45		5 Spence (D)	80		✓					✓	6		6 Huli (D)	46		✓					✓	72		
8 Matthews (D)	47		✓		✓					61		6 Watts (D)	52		✓																			



Pressures on Congress

In This Section...

- AFL-CIO Merger
- What Labor Wants
- AFL-CIO Legislative Programs
- Pressure Points

AFL-CIO MERGER

Anticipating a possible marriage in 1955, America's two major labor organizations are engaging in a mutual courtship which may lead to "unprecedented unity" in lobbying and political action in coming months.

Without fanfare, officials of the Congress of Industrial Organizations and American Federation of Labor are helping to pave the way for official merger by working out informal agreement, early in the 84th Congress, on legislative goals, strategy and techniques.

While public attention concentrates on formal merger meetings, some big steps toward creation of a single labor union are being taken behind the scenes, over telephone and luncheon table, and at impromptu Hill meetings.

Not since 1935, when CIO under John L. Lewis and Philip Murray split off from William Green's AFL, has there been so much accord on unemployment compensation, social security, health insurance, and other features of labor's program.

BLOC TO WATCH

"The upshot of it all is bound to be a more closely-knit labor bloc, regardless of what comes out of the merger meetings," says an AFL spokesman. "With a combined membership of more than 15 million workers and reaching into nearly every Congressional district, it will be a bloc for both parties to watch, and for legislators to heed."

Legislative advisers, political action strategists and lobbyists participating in the informal unity drive say its biggest impetus came when the CIO-AFL non-aggression pact was signed two years ago. Since then unity has been promoted by increasing possibility of formal merger, and spurred on by what unions regard as legislation unfriendly to labor. Just as important has been the stimulus provided by new leaders, CIO's Walter Reuther and AFL's George Meany, who succeeded Murray and Green in 1952.

Day-to-day cooperation between AFL-CIO working staffs also has been facilitated by the growing similarity in legislative policies adopted at annual conventions. This year, both unions are presenting a "package" program to Congress, aimed at achieving a full-production, full-employment economy. Specific planks in their programs are parallel. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 9.)



In 1954, officials say, the similarity in viewpoints regarding Taft-Hartley Labor Law revision made possible the "best coordinated labor lobby campaign" to date. That campaign was credited with helping to defeat the Administration's proposed revisions. AFL and CIO lobbyists jointly interviewed Congressmen, discussed strategy beforehand over the phone, and coordinated Hill visits of top union officials.

No one expects 1955's increased union-lobbying cooperation to be formalized by full-dress meetings, or creation of a joint legislative committee. Rather, it will be marked by a growing number of telephone calls between members of CIO's legislative department, headed by Robert Oliver, aggressive ex-union organizer from Texas, and AFL's lobbying unit directed by W. C. Hushing, former clothing cutter who has one of the longest terms of service in the labor movement. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 10.)

OBJECTIVES AND RESULTS

Immediate fruits of this activity are expected to be:

More coordination in issuing legislative bulletins, in sparking letter-writing campaigns, and in talking to Congressmen;

A wider and more effective coverage of Congress -- traditionally, each union has had more influence with certain legislators than has the other; and

A more thorough mobilization of grass-roots pressure.

Unionists are planning to work together more closely on local and state legislation. And both AFL and CIO are striving to better their relations with organizations in agriculture, small business, health and other fields.

As one official sums it up:

"Whether or not unions attain official merger in 1955, it will be a year of increasingly strong and united labor action on a wide number of fronts."

WHAT LABOR WANTS

How AFL and CIO Stand on Major Issues

AFL POSITIONS		CIO POSITIONS
Working for additional federal standards and eventually for a "unified national system."	Unemployment Compensation	Asks "adequate federal standards on weekly benefits, duration and disqualifications."
Wants U.S. to lower retirement age for women to 60; provide for those permanently disabled regardless of age; provide for increased benefits through increased payments of employers and employees.	Social Security	Wants "further extension of coverage and increases in benefits; provisions for immediate payments to those becoming disabled before age 65."
Favors an integrated national health program including prepaid health protection and subsidies to medical institutions.	Health	Wants a National Health Program, including health insurance and expanded federal aid to medical research and state and local health units.
Latest position: Wants a decrease in income tax rate for lower brackets or an increase in the individual tax exemption.	Taxes	Latest position: Wants an "\$800 personal exemption in individual income the first year and \$1,000 thereafter."
Historically opposed to any system of UMT but upholds the present selective service system in time of war.	UMT	Wants to continue present draft legislation in lieu of any plan for UMT.
Wants federal aid for school construction, teachers salaries, scholarships, services to children and for eliminating illiteracy.	Federal Aid To Education	Favors sufficient federal funds to meet and overcome the "shortage" of school rooms.
Supports UN and urges greater U.S. utilization to enhance its prestige.	UN	Favors strengthening rather than the abandonment of the United Nations.
Urges continued protection of forests and grazing lands with a close watch over water resources.	Natural Resources	Favors regional planning similar to TVA; as well as independent action to conserve water and mineral advantages through federal aid.
Wants an expanded public housing program of at least 200,000 units; an expanded credit program for low and middle income groups for financing houses.	Housing	Wants an increased housing program to overcome housing shortages; elimination of slums and sub-standard housing; a program for middle-income group housing.
Wants an increase to \$1.25 per hour plus increased coverage for workers.	Minimum Wage	Seeks an increase to \$1.25 per hour in the minimum wage; also greatly increased coverage for workers.
Wants a repeal of Section 14b of Taft-Hartley, which makes possible "right to work" laws.	"Right to Work" Laws	Strongly opposed to "right to work" laws.
Fighting for amendments which will make Taft-Hartley "fair" to labor.	Taft-Hartley	"Replacement" of Taft-Hartley or "amendments to make it fair" to labor.
No position.	Guaranteed Annual Wage	Announced it will be a "definite goal this year."
Wants an immediate 37.5-hour week to be graduated down to a 35-hour week.	Shorter Work Week	CIO has no position, but many unions have adopted resolutions favoring a 35-hour week.

Fact Sheet

AFL, CIO LEGISLATIVE PROGRAMS, SPOKESMEN

The pending merger of the CIO and AFL will affect the legislative organization of the two unions, as well as the persons who operate the programs. Here is an outline of the legislative mechanism set up by each group, with brief sketches of some of the men who represent labor on Capitol Hill.

CIO Legislative Organization

Policy guidance on all legislative issues is furnished by the CIO's Legislative Committee. Its members include the most powerful members of the union, including President Walter P. Reuther, who is chairman of the committee; David J. McDonald, president of the United Steelworkers of America; James B. Carey, president of the International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers; Jacob Potofsky, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, and Joseph Curran, president of the National Maritime Union of America. Robert Oliver is director of the committee.

The Legislative Department, a division of CIO's national headquarters staffed by 13 persons, carries out policy, does research and handles clerical and administrative details. The Legislative Operating Committee bears the brunt of direct contact with Congressmen. The Committee is made up of representatives of the various international unions in the CIO.

Standing committees and other departments of the CIO help develop programs and provide background material. State and local industrial councils, under the general supervision of the regional directors, provide support at the "grass-roots" level.

AFL Legislative Organization

The National Legislative Council is the AFL's chief policy-making body for legislation at the national level. Its major purpose is to coordinate organizational policy, particularly when reinforcements are needed on some specific issue.

The AFL's legislative action agency is the National Legislative Committee. It carries out policies adopted at the union's annual convention and reports directly to President George Meany and the AFL executive council.

The work of national and international unions affiliated with the AFL is coordinated by Departments. There are five of these major sub-units, covering building and construction trades, metal trades, railway employees, union label trades and maritime employees. State federations, city central bodies, and local trade and federal labor unions are traditionally the backbone of the AFL and have policy-making responsibility.

CIO Spokesmen

Robert Oliver, coordinator of legislative activities, heads CIO's legislative department. He was formerly head of the Office of Labor Advisers for the Mutual Security Agency, a director of the Texas CIO, and an official of the Textile Workers Union of America.

Thomas H. Burke, chief of Congressional liaison, is a key aid to Oliver. He is an ex-Representative (D Ohio, 1949-51), came to the CIO in 1953.

Hyman H. Bookbinder, chief of Congressional research, directs research for the legislative department. An economist, he was formerly assistant director of research for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

Milton Plumb, director of legislative information, was formerly assistant publicity director for CIO. He worked on news-

papers for eight years, and was for 11 years the information and publications officer of the Library of Congress.

John Edelman, legislative representative for the Textile Workers Union of America, is noted for his work in the field of labor union public relations. He helped set up the first labor policy committee to work with federal agencies.

Donald Montgomery, head of the Washington office of the United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers of America, has a background including newspaper reporting, personnel work, statistical analysis and government service.

Frank Hoffman, legislative director of the United Steelworkers of America, is an advisor of David J. McDonald, the union's president.

Hoyt Haddock, legislative director for the National Maritime Union of America, has long experience as a radio telegraphist and as an official of the Maritime Union.

Other CIO legislative officers include Leo Goodman, United Gas, Coke and Chemical Workers of America; William Hanscom, Oil Workers International; Tom Owens, United Rubber, Cork, Linoleum and Plastic Workers; Russell Taylor, United Shoe Workers; Andrew Pettis, Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, and Frank O'Connell, Transport Workers Union.

AFL Spokesmen

W. C. Hushing, chairman of the AFL legislative committee, started his career as a pattern maker in the Panama Canal Zone and has held his present post since 1928. He was formerly legislative representative of the Central Labor Union and secretary of the metal trades council in Philadelphia.

George D. Riley, a member of the legislative committee, is a former staff director for the Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee. He was formerly operations director of the Government Employees Council.

Andrew J. Biemiller, a member of the legislative committee, served as a Democratic Representative from Wisconsin from 1945-47 and 1949-51. He is a member of the American Federation of Teachers, and formerly was an AFL organizer in Milwaukee.

Walter J. Mason, a member of the legislative committee, is a machinist and former official of a Barberton, Ohio, machinists local. During World War II he was an alternate member of the War Labor Board.

Maywood Boggs represents the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders, Blacksmiths, Forgers and Helpers. He was once a boilermaker.

George Nelson, a former local officer and business agent, represents the International Association of Machinists on Capitol Hill. Most of his work is aimed at Congressional committees.

James Brownlow is head of the AFL's Metal Trades Department. He helps carry out policy for unions involved in manufacturing, shipbuilding, ship repair, and government industrial work.

Other AFL legislative officers include William C. Doherty, president of the National Association of Letter Carriers and chairman of the legislative committee of the Government Employees Council; Jerome J. Keating, vice president of the National Association of Letter Carriers; Richard Gray, president of the Building and Construction Trades Department, and Hartman Barber, who represents the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees.

ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

Is the economic outlook for 1955 bright or gloomy?

Different answers to this question have been provided by business and labor groups. A Congressional Quarterly survey shows that business' answer is: "Bright." Labor's reply, on the whole, is: "Gloomy, unless government takes positive steps to bolster consumer purchasing power."

Some specific predictions:

Business

The Chamber of Commerce of the U.S., in a "Press Symposium on the Business Outlook for 1955," heard forecasts by 13 trade and professional organizations in the transportation, construction, manufacturing, and distribution industries emphasizing better prospects. Dr. Emerson P. Schmidt, the Chamber's economic research director, said "rising orders in the hands of manufacturers and increasing construction activities and the current improvement will carry over into 1955."

The National Association of Manufacturers, speaking through its president, Henry G. Riter III, predicted a general 5 percent increase in production in 1955. Riter said, however, that continued high federal taxes on corporate income and individuals in the middle and upper brackets would act as a "drag" on this improvement.

Labor

CIO, in its December issue of Economic Outlook said, there is "no indication that a return to full employment is in sight." Noting the "moderate pick-up" in employment last fall, the official monthly publication added: "This moderate improvement can be sustained and expanded in 1955 only if consumer spending rises substantially."

The United Steel workers of America Dec. 20 issued a special report by David J. McDonald, president of the union. The report said the "downturn" that began in mid-1953 is now more than one year old, and "its end...is not yet in sight."

George Meany, president of AFL, said Jan. 4: "Unless purchasing power is kept high business can't go on producing at high rate indefinitely. Unemployment dries up purchasing power." Meany added: "There's a funny thing about...predictions put out by business groups. They all say that business prospects are good... but at the same time that we will have more unemployment."

PRESSURE POINTS

TEACHERS -- The President of the American Federation of Teachers (AFL) said Dec. 29 the Eisenhower Administration is following a policy of "study, stall, and stand pat" against federal aid to schools. Carl J. Megel made the statement before the mid-year meeting of the federation's executive council in Chicago. Megel said state legislatures "face an alternative of allowing public schools to slip further into chaos or supplying greater state aid and enacting laws to stabilize the teaching profession."

FARMERS-TRUCKERS -- Present federal regulation of transportation was defended against railroad attacks Jan. 3 by James F. Pinkney, general counsel of the American Trucking Associations, Inc. Pinkney said he did not feel that the "drastic changes now being advocated, particularly by the railroads, are necessary or desirable." In a Jan. 3 release, the Association said Pinkney "attacked railroad charges" that they are subject to greater regulation than other forms of transportation.

SCIENTISTS -- Dr. Warren Weaver, incoming president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Dec. 28 said attacks on the loyalty of American scientists call for a "sensible constructive stand." Weaver told delegates to AAAS's convention that "it is no longer defensible to fail to make a stand." Dr. Joel Hildebrand, of the University of California and president-elect of the American Chemical Society, urged his fellow scientists, meeting in Berkeley, Calif., to propose "reasonable and effective procedures" for necessary investigation of the loyalty and discretion of scientists.

LABOR UNITY -- The American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations Jan. 4 agreed to consider a draft of specific proposals dealing with merger problems at a proposed meeting Feb. 9 in Miami Beach, Fla. CIO president Walter P. Reuther said "the prospects of unity are better than they've ever been." George Meany, AFL president, agreed. But both men cautioned that any expectation of reaching a complete agreement in February was unrealistic. (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 8 ff.)

CIVIL LIBERTIES -- The American Civil Liberties Union said Jan. 2 civil liberties advanced more in the first half of 1954 than in any similar period in recent years. The group's annual report picked the U.S. Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in schools as the chief gain. Another major gain, it was said, was the Watkins Committee's recommendation that Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R. Wis.) be censured. The group also listed setbacks picking the cases of physicist J. Robert Oppenheimer and career diplomat John Paton Davies as outstanding examples of "conspicuous defeats in the name of national security." The group also listed the "hodge-podge of security-risk statistics published by the Civil Service Commission" and the Communist Control Act.

SMALL BUSINESS -- George J. Burger, vice president of the National Federation of Independent Business, said Jan. 3 many members of Congress believe that small business problems will receive considerable attention during the 84th Congress. Burger added that a poll of the entire Federation membership, numbering approximately 100,000, "disclosed and directed" a definite program to be carried out by Congress to "protect efficient small business." The program, Burger said, includes a "continuing vigorous enforcement of all anti-trust laws," continuance of small business committees of the Congress and of the Small Business Administration, tax relief for small business, and a "fair and just share in government purchases" for small business. Burger, who is directing the program from Washington, said the Federation "will urge such action on the new Congress."



Political Notes

NEUBERGER SPEECH

Sen. Richard L. Neuberger (D Ore.) Jan. 6 assailed "character assassination" in political campaigning while sharing a speaker's platform with Vice President Richard M. Nixon, who has been accused of such tactics by some Democrats. Neuberger said a "distinguished member" of the GOP used such tactics against him in the 1954 race. Then he turned to Senate Republican Leader William F. Knowland (R Calif.) and publicly thanked Knowland for campaigning against him fairly and only on the issues.

ADA

Robert R. Nathan, former Roosevelt Administration economist and chairman of the Americans for Democratic Action executive committee, Dec. 29 criticized "party unity" views attributed to Senate Democratic Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Tex.) as "unfortunate." Too great an emphasis on unity within the Democratic party would hinder chances for progressive legislation, Nathan said.

Following a report that Gov. Averell Harriman (D) of New York and Joseph L. Rauh, Jr., ADA leader who ran Harriman's successful District of Columbia Presidential primary campaign in 1952, had "parted political company," Rauh issued a statement Jan. 4 saying he had the "greatest admiration" for Harriman. In Albany, N.Y., Harriman refused comment on the report, but described the account in general as "perfectly ridiculous."

STATE ROUNDUP

CALIFORNIA -- Assemblyman Luther H. Lincoln (R) of Oakland Jan. 3 won election as Speaker, 41-38, over Assemblyman H. Allen Smith (R) of Glendale. Smith had been labeled "the Nixon candidate," although Vice President Richard M. Nixon insisted he had no interest in the contest.

NEW YORK -- Attorney General Jacob K. Javits (R) said Dec. 30 he would set up an Investigations Bureau in his office. The new unit, to have broader powers than have been exercised heretofore by the state attorney general, could initiate investigations into the conduct of any state office, including that of governor, Javits said.

OREGON -- Sen. Wayne Morse (I Ore.) said Jan. 1 that he would begin the 84th Congress as an independent, and that he had no plans to follow up his resignation from the Republican Party during the 1952 campaign by enrolling in the Democratic Party. But he added: "There's always that possibility."

TEXAS -- Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) Jan. 1 discounted talk of his being a potential candidate for the Presidency as "a lot of foolishness." Johnson said "I have no interest, no ambitions in that direction."

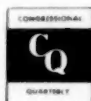
EISENHOWER SUPPORT

How House Delegations Will Back President's Policies

For this chart, Congressional Quarterly analyzed votes and stands of Representatives on key domestic and foreign issues to determine how much support President Eisenhower's program should receive in the 84th Congress. (See 1954 CQ Weekly Report, pp. 1349 ff.)

State	Foreign			Domestic		
	For	Against	On the Line	For	Against	On the Line
Ala.	7-D		2-D		9-D	
Ariz.	1-R 1-D			1-R	1-D	
Ark.	1-D	2-D	3-D		6-D	
Calif.	18-R 9-D	1-R	2-D	19-R	10-D	1-D
Colo.	2-R 2-D			2-R	2-D	
Conn.	5-R 1-D			5-R	1-D	
Del.	1-D				1-D	
Fla.	1-R 2-D	3-D	2-D	1-R 1-D	4-D	2-D
Ga.	6-D	1-D	3-D		9-D	1-D
Idaho	1-D	1-R		1-R	1-D	
Ill.	4-R 11-D	9-R 1-D		13-R	12-D	
Ind.	5-R 2-D	4-R		9-R	2-D	
Iowa	2-R	4-R	2-R	7-R	1-R	
Kan.	1-R	4-R	1-R	5-R	1-R	
Ky.	1-R 6-D	1-R		2-R	6-D	
La.	2-D	6-D			6-D	2-D
Maine	1-R	1-R	1-R	3-R		
Md.	2-R 4-D		1-R	3-R	4-D	
Mass.	6-R 7-D	1-R		7-R	7-D	
Mich.	3-R 7-D	7-R	1-R	9-R	1-R 7-D	1-R
Minn.	1-R 5-D	3-R		4-R	5-D	
Miss.	1-D	4-D	1-D		6-D	
Mo.	7-D	1-R 1-D	1-R 1-D	2-R	9-D	
Mont.	1-R 1-D			1-R	1-D	
Neb.		2-R	2-R	4-R		
Nev.			1-R	1-R		
N.H.	2-R			2-R		
N.J.	7-R 6-D	1-R		8-R	2-D	4-D
N.M.	1-D	1-D				2-D
N.Y.	23-R 17-D	1-R	2-R	26-R	13-D	4-D
N.C.	3-D	6-D	1-R 2-D	1-R	11-D	
N.D.		2-R		1-R	1-R	
Ohio	8-R 6-D	7-R	2-R	16-R	1-R 6-D	
Okla.	4-D	1-R	1-D	1-R	5-D	
Ore.	1-R 1-D	1-R	1-R	3-R	1-D	
Pa.	9-R 14-D	2-R	5-R	16-R 1-D	13-D	
R.I.	2-D				2-D	
S.C.	2-D	3-D	1-D		5-D	1-D
S.D.		2-R		2-R		
Tenn.	2-R 7-D			2-R	7-D	
Texas	1-R 11-D	8-D	2-D	1-R 1-D	20-D	
Utah	1-R		1-R	2-R		
Vt.	1-R			1-R		
Va.	4-D	1-D	2-R 3-D	2-R 1-D	6-D	1-D
Wash.	5-R 1-D	1-R		6-R	1-D	
W.Va.	5-D	1-D			6-D	
Wis.	3-D	6-R	1-R	6-R	3-D	1-R
Wyo.	1-R			1-R		
Totals	115-R	63-R	25-R	196-R	5-R	2-R
	171-D	38-D	21-D	4-D	210-D	18-D

(Source: Congressional Quarterly News Features)



Around the Capitol

PARTY OFFICERS

Incoming members of the 84th Congress met in party caucuses Jan. 4 to choose their leaders for 1955. Besides nominating candidates for Speaker of the House, President pro tempore of the Senate, and other officers subject to election when Congress officially convened (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 15), House and Senate Republicans and Democrats named the following party officers:

Senate

Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) -- Majority Leader, Chairman of the Democratic Conference, Policy Committee and Steering Committee

Earle C. Clements (D Ky.) -- Majority Whip

Thomas C. Hennings, Jr. (D Mo.) -- Secretary of the Democratic Conference

Carl Hayden (D Ariz.) -- Chairman, Democratic Patronage Committee

William F. Knowland (R Calif.) -- Minority Leader

Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.) -- Minority Whip

Styles Bridges (R N.H.) -- Chairman of the Republican Policy Committee

Eugene D. Millikin (R Colo.) -- Chairman of the Republican Conference

Milton R. Young (R N. D.) -- Secretary of the Conference

Edward Martin (R Pa.) -- Chairman, Committee on Personnel (patronage)

John W. Bricker (R Ohio) -- Chairman, Committee on Committees

House

John W. McCormack (D Mass.) -- Majority Leader

Carl Albert (D Okla.) -- Majority Whip

John J. Rooney (D N.Y.) -- Chairman, Democratic Caucus

Jere Cooper (D Tenn.) -- Chairman, Democratic Committee on Committees

Joseph W. Martin, Jr. -- Minority Leader and Chairman, Republican Committee on Committees

Leslie C. Arends (R Ill.) -- Minority Whip

Clifford R. Hope (R Kan.) -- Chairman, Republican Conference

Richard M. Simpson (R Pa.) -- Vice Chairman, GOP Conference

Richard H. Poff (R Va.) -- Secretary, GOP Conference

SECURITY RISKS

The Civil Service Commission announced Jan. 3 that in the period from May 28, 1953, through Sept. 30, 1954, a total of 8,008 federal workers classed as security risks had been dropped from the government payroll. Of these, the CSC reported, 2,096 had "subversive data" in their files.

The CSC report -- the third on the subject of security separations under the Eisenhower Administration -- listed 3,002 workers as having been fired "because of

security questions." The remaining 5,006 resigned, the report said, "before determination was completed in cases where the file was known to contain unfavorable information" under the security program.

The 8,008 security risk separations included 655 persons "whose files contained information indicating sex perversion," 2,649 employees "whose files contained information indicating conviction of felonies or misdemeanors," and 4,417 "others" whose files contained other data "falling within the purview" of the security program.

ORGANIZATION REPORT

The Executive Commission on Organization, headed by ex-President Herbert Hoover, issued a report dated Dec. 31, 1954, recommending that Presidential power to file reorganization plans, due to expire April 1, be extended. The Commission said it expects to submit recommendations based on reports of its seven task forces in a few weeks.

EXECUTIVE BRIEFS

KOREAN VETERANS' BENEFITS

A Presidential proclamation and executive order issued Jan. 1 ended wartime rights by reason of military service after Jan. 31. Mr. Eisenhower's order stated that those now in the armed services and those joining before Feb. 1 might claim certain veterans' benefits granted in the Korean War.

MUTUAL DEFENSE TREATY

President Eisenhower asked the Senate Jan. 6 to give "early and favorable consideration" to the mutual defense treaty between Nationalist China and the United States. The President said the Treaty is designed to "deter any attempt by the Chinese Communist regime to bring its aggressive military ambitions to bear against the treaty area."

MILITARY MANPOWER

In a letter to Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson made public Jan. 5, President Eisenhower said any major cutback in military manpower other than the reductions already planned for next year would be "dependent upon an improved world situation." The President said he would ask Congress to approve an active armed force of about three million men by June 30.

LADEJINSKY'S NEW JOB

The Foreign Operations Administration Jan. 5 announced it had hired Wolf Ladejinsky, fired by the Agriculture Department as a security risk, "to assist in the program of land reform in Viet Nam." Harold E. Stassen said the FOA, which he heads, had found Ladejinsky "eligible for certification for security and loyalty." Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson later called his decision to fire Ladejinsky a "correct" one.

Ladejinsky was fired after his post as agricultural attache in the Tokyo embassy was shifted to Agriculture Department control. The post was earlier controlled by the State Department, which gave Ladejinsky security clearance.

CONGRESSIONAL BRIEFS

AMBASSADORSHIP FOR HENDRICKSON

Sen. H. Alexander Smith (R N.J.) said Jan. 5 he had been authorized by the White House to announce that President Eisenhower is appointing former Sen. Robert C. Hendrickson (R N.J., 1949-55) as Ambassador to New Zealand.

REED ON TARIFFS

Rep. Daniel A. Reed (R N.Y.), speaking before the League of Republican Women in Washington, D.C. Jan. 3, said the new Congress "may well go along" with the President's request to postpone tax cuts scheduled for April 1.

REECE LETTER

Chairman B. Carroll Reece (R Tenn.) of the House Special Committee to Investigate Tax-exempt Foundations, in a Dec. 28, 1954, letter to the New York Times wrote that he was "concerned that a newspaper like yours, having a wide and important circulation, should falsely present (the Committee's report) to the public as intrinsically unfair because of the claim that the foundation point of view was not considered." (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 1459.) Reece maintained that foundations concerned with the investigation had filed "lengthy written statements which were added to the record without any deletions whatsoever," and that the "inexcusable conduct" of a Committee member, Rep. Wayne L. Hays (D Ohio), had forced him to terminate the hearings in the interest of Congressional dignity.

OLD AGE PENSIONS

Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) Jan. 1 proposed a flexible old age pension plan whereby a person could retire at the age of 60 and get smaller benefits, or retire at 70 and receive more.

NOMINATIONS

EX-CONGRESSMEN NAMED

President Eisenhower Jan. 4 gave Ben. H. Guill of Pampa, Texas, a recess appointment as a member of the Federal Maritime Board. Guill, an ex-Representative (R Texas, 1950), has been serving as executive assistant to Postmaster General Arthur E. Summerfield. Ex-Rep. Wesley A. D'Ewart (R Mont., 1945-55) Jan. 5 was appointed special assistant to Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson.

The President also made the following recess appointment:

David W. Kendall of Michigan, general counsel of the Treasury Department, Jan. 3.

MAJOR BILLS

More than 1,250 measures were introduced during the first two days of the 84th Congress. The Congressional Record listed 197 in the Senate, 1,053 in the House. Some of the more important included:

Postal Pay Increase -- The Senate's first bill (S 1) was introduced Jan. 6 by Sen. Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.). It called for an increase in pay rates of Post Office employees.

Foreign Trade and Tariffs -- Rep. Jere Cooper (D Tenn.) Jan. 5 introduced an Administration bill (HR 1) to carry out President Eisenhower's recommendations for a liberalized foreign trade and tariff program. House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Texas) said the bill, which would extend the President's authority to enter into trade agreements, would probably be the first major legislation to come to the House floor.

Bricker Amendment -- Sen. John W. Bricker (R Ohio) Jan. 6 re-introduced a measure (S J Res 1) proposing an amendment to the Constitution to restrict treaty-making powers. Sen. William F. Knowland (R Calif.) also introduced a bill (S 147) which proposed that international agreements other than treaties be transmitted to the Senate within 30 days after their execution.

Universal Military Training -- Sen. Richard B. Russell (D Ga.), with four Democratic and two Republican members of the Armed Services Committee, Jan. 6 introduced a bill (S 2) calling for compulsory military training for all draft-age youth and a four-year extension of the draft. It was not, however, the promised Administration military training proposal. A similar bill was offered in the House by Rep. Carl Vinson (D Ga.).

Alaska-Hawaii Statehood -- A bi-partisan measure (S 49) was introduced Jan. 6 by Sen. James E. Murray (D Mont.), 18 other Democrats, six Republicans, and Sen. Wayne Morse (I Ore.).

Congressional-Judicial Pay Raise -- Rep. Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.) and Rep. Francis E. Walter (D Pa.) introduced bills (Jan. 5), (HR 640 and HR 5 respectively), calling for adjustment in the salaries of United States judges, attorneys, and Members of Congress.

Social Security -- A bill (HR 121) to amend the Social Security Act to provide that old age and other monthly insurance benefits be payable at the age of 60 rather than at the age of 65 was introduced Jan. 5 by Rep. Cecil R. King (D Calif.).

Tax Repeal -- Rep. John D. Dingell (D Mich.) proposed Jan. 5 immediate repeal of what he called "unwarranted" tax cuts on dividend income passed by the 83rd Congress. Dingell's bill (HR 16) also called for an increase in the personal income tax exemption.

Farm Price Supports -- Rep. Jamie L. Whitten (D Miss.) Jan. 5 introduced a bill (HR 210) aimed at continuing existing price supports, marketing quotas, and acreage allotments at 1954 levels under present conditions.

(All public bills will be published by CQ Weekly Report in its Summary of Legislation, which will appear weekly starting Jan. 14.)



Floor Action

In This Section...

- 84th Congress Organizes
- Senate Organization
- House Organization
- Committee Setup

84th CONGRESS ORGANIZES

ACTION -- The first session of the 84th Congress convened Jan. 5. Principal business in both House and Senate consisted of the swearing in of new Members and the election of officers, signifying the changeover from Republican to Democratic control. Congress reconvened in joint session Jan. 6 to hear President Eisenhower deliver his State of the Union Message. (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 18ff.)

Senate Organization

After the opening prayer, Vice President Richard M. Nixon, who presided, administered the oath of office to 34 Senators. Ten were "new":

Gordon Allott (R Colo.), Alben W. Barkley (D Ky.), George H. Bender (R Ohio), Clifford P. Case (R N.J.), Carl T. Curtis (R Neb.), Patrick V. McNamara (D Mich.), Thomas E. Martin (R Iowa), Richard L. Neuberger (D Ore.), Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.), and J. Strom Thurmond (D S.C.). All were elected to the Senate Nov. 2, 1954.

For advantages in seniority, Thurmond was appointed Dec. 24 to fill the unexpired term of Charles E. Daniel, who resigned Dec. 23, and Curtis was appointed to fill the unexpired term of Mrs. Hazel Abel, who resigned Dec. 31.

Twenty-four incumbent Senators were sworn in for new terms. Three others who took the oath during the Senate's censure session were not re-sworn.

A quorum call established that Sens. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) and Wallace F. Bennett (R Utah) were absent because of illness, and Sen. Irving M. Ives (R N.Y.) was "necessarily absent."

The next order of business was the election of a president pro tempore. Sen. Walter F. George (D Ga.) succeeded Sen. Styles Bridges (R N.H.) to the post. The nominating resolution (S Res 4), offered by Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Tex.), was adopted by voice vote (Democratic voices). An amendment offered by Sen. William F. Knowland (R Calif.) to nominate Bridges was rejected by voice vote.

The Senate also elected the Democrats' choices for other Senate posts: Felton M. Johnston of Mississippi, Secretary of the Senate; Joseph C. Duke of Arizona, Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper, and Robert G. Baker of South Carolina, Secretary for the Democratic majority in the Senate.

J. Mark Trice of Maryland, retiring Secretary of the Senate, was elected as Secretary for the Republican minority.

House Organization

Following the opening prayer, a quorum call showed 428 House Members-elect were present. The House proceeded immediately to elect its Speaker.

Rep. John J. Rooney (D N.Y.), Chairman of the Democratic Caucus, nominated Sam Rayburn (D Texas). Rep. Clifford R. Hope (R Kan.), head of the Republican Conference, nominated Rep. Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R Mass.), who held the post in the 83rd Congress. The Rayburn nomination was approved on a roll-call vote in which 228 Democrats voted for Rayburn, and 198 Republicans voted for Martin. Rayburn and Martin voted "present." (For voting, see chart, p. 16.)

Rayburn, who has been Speaker for more years than any other lawmaker in U.S. history, praised Martin, then said "we as Democrats do not indulge in personalities; we are not an accusing kind of people...We are not going to say that just because we do not like somebody politically he is soft on Communism." He added that any Democrat in a "position of responsibility" who talked that way would be "frowned upon and repudiated by me."

The new Speaker promised that Democrats would "look upon the President's recommendations with kindness."

Rayburn next administered the oath of office en masse to all House Members and Delegates who were present. The House then adopted by voice vote a Democratic resolution (H Res 1) naming the following House employees: Ralph R. Roberts of Indiana, Clerk of the House; Zeake W. Johnson, Jr., of Tennessee, Sergeant at Arms; William M. Miller of Mississippi, Doorkeeper; H.H. Morris of Kentucky, Postmaster, and The Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D.D., of Washington, D.C., Chaplain.

The House adopted H Res 5 by voice vote, providing that the rules for the House in the 84th Congress be the same as those for the 83rd Congress.

Committee Setup

ACTION -- The Senate Jan. 6 adopted by unanimous consent a resolution (S Res 14) establishing a formula for membership on standing committees.

BACKGROUND -- S Res 14 extended provisions of S Res 180, adopted in 1954. (See 1954 CQ Weekly Report, p. 1472.)

PROVISIONS -- S Res 14:

Allotted the majority, including Wayne Morse (D Ore.), 114 committee seats, and the minority 99 seats; Permitted 16 members of the majority and five of the minority to have three assignments each.

FERGUSON RESOLUTION

ACTION -- The Senate Jan. 6 passed its first joint resolution (S J Res 4) by voice vote and sent it to the House. The measure will allow former Sen. Homer Ferguson (R Mich.) to continue as a member of the Hoover Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government. Ferguson was named as a Senate member of the Commission in 1953, but was defeated for re-election to the Senate in 1954.

House Vote: Speaker

1. Election of Speaker of House of Representatives, RAYBURN (D Texas) vs. MARTIN (R Mass.). Rayburn elected, 228-198, Jan. 5. (See story p. 15).

TOTAL					
	1				
Democrat	228				
Republican	198				

1		1		1		1	
ALABAMA		5 Patterson R		8 Genton D		12 McCormack D	
3 Andrews D	R	AL Sadiak R	M	2 Halleck R	M	9 Nicholson R	M
1 Baykin D	R	7 Seely-Brown R	M	4 Harden R	M	11 O'Neill D	R
7 Elliott D	R	DELAWARE		10 Harvey R	M	3 Philbin D	R
7 Grant D	R	AL McDowell D	R	1 Madden D	R	5 Rogers R	M
9 Huddleston D	R	FLORIDA		9 Wilson R	M	13 Wigglesworth R	M
8 Jones D	R	2 Bennett D	R	IOWA		MICHIGAN	
5 Rains D	R	1 Cramer R	M	5 Cunningham R	M	12 Bennett R	M
4 Roberts D	R	4 Fascell D	R	6 Dolliver R	M	8 Bentley R	M
6 Seiden D	R	7 Haley D	R	3 Gross R	M	10 Cederberg R	M
ARIZONA		5 Herlong D	R	8 Hoever R	M	18 Dundero R	M
1 Rhodes R	M	8 Matthews D	R	7 Jensen R	M	5 Ford R	M
2 Udall D	R	6 Vacancy	-	4 LeCompte R	M	6 Hayworth D	R
ARKANSAS		3 Sikes D	R	1 Schwengel R	M	4 Hoffman R	M
1 Gathings D	R	GEORGIA		2 Talle R	M	3 Johansen R	M
4 Harris D	R	8 Blitch D	R	KANSAS		11 Knox R	M
5 Hays D	R	10 Brown D	R	1 Avery R	M	2 Meader R	M
2 Mills D	R	5 Davis D	R	3 George R	M	9 Thompson R	M
6 Norrell D	R	4 Flynt D	R	5 Hope R	M	7 Wolcott R	M
3 Trimble D	R	3 Forrester D	R	4 Rees R	M	Detroit-Wayne County	
CALIFORNIA		9 Landrum D	R	2 Scribner R	M	13 Diggs D	R
7 Allen R	T	7 Lanham R	R	6 Smith R	M	15 Dingell D	R
6 Baldwin R	M	2 Pitcher D	R	KENTUCKY		17 Griffiths D	R
2 Engle D	R	1 Preston D	R	4 Chelf D	R	16 Lesinski D	R
10 Gubser R	M	6 Vinson D	R	1 Gregory D	R	1 Wachrowicz D	R
14 Hahn D	R	IDAHO		2 Natcher D	R	14 Rabaut D	R
11 Johnson R	M	2 Budge R	M	7 Perkins D	R	MINNESOTA	
4 Mailfiard R	M	1 Pfost D	R	3 Robison R	M	7 Andersen R	M
8 Miller D	R	ILLINOIS		8 Siler R	M	1 Andresen R	M
3 Most D	R	16 Allen R	M	5 Spence D	R	8 Blatnik D	T
79 Phillips R	M	17 Arends R	M	6 Watts D	R	5 Judd R	M
1 Scudder R	M	19 Chipfield R	T	LOUISIANA		9 Knutson D	R
5 Shelley D	R	25 Gray D	R	2 Boggs D	R	6 Marshall D	R
27 Sheppard D	R	21 Mack D	R	4 Brooks D	R	4 McCarthy D	R
12 Sisk D	R	15 Mason R	M	1 Hobert D	R	2 O'Hara R	M
15 Teague R	M	24 Price D	R	8 Long D	R	3 Wier D	R
28 Utt R	M	14 Reed R	M	6 Morrison D	R	MISSISSIPPI	
10 Wilson R	M	20 Simpson R	M	5 Passman D	T	1 Abernethy D	R
9 Younger R	M	27 Springer R	M	7 Thompson D	R	6 Colmer D	R
Los Angeles County		18 Velde R	M	3 Willis D	R	3 Smith D	R
73 Doyle C	R	23 Vursell R	M	MAINE		2 Whitten D	R
71 Hiestand R	M	Chicago-Cook County		1 Hale R	M	4 Williams D	R
25 Hillings R	M	7 Bowler D	R	3 McIntire R	M	5 Winslead D	R
20 Hinshaw R	M	12 Boyle D	R	2 Nelson R	M	MISSOURI	
19 Holtfield D	R	13 Church R	M	MARYLAND		5 Bolling D	R
22 Holt R	M	1 Dawson D	R	2 Devereux R	M	9 Cannon D	R
18 Hosmer R	M	8 Gordon D	R	4 Fallon D	R	8 Carnahan D	R
16 Jackson R	M	10 Hoffman R	M	7 Friedel D	R	4 Christopher D	R
17 King D	R	5 Kluczynski D	M	3 Garmatz D	R	2 Curtis R	M
24 Lipscomb R	M	4 McVey R	M	6 Hyde R	M	6 Hull D	R
15 McDonough R	M	3 Murray D	R	5 Lankford D	R	10 Jones D	R
26 Roosevelt D	R	6 O'Brien D	R	1 Miller R	M	1 Karsten D	R
COLORADO		2 O'Hara D	R	MASSACHUSETTS		11 Neulder D	R
4 Aspinall D	R	11 Sheehan R	M	6 Bates R	M	7 Short R	M
3 Chenoweth R	M	9 Yates D	R	2 Boland D	R	3 Sullivan D	R
2 Hill R	R	INDIANA		10 Curtis R	M	MONTANA	
1 Rogers D	R	4 Adair R	M	4 Donohue D	R	2 Fjare R	M
CONNECTICUT		5 Beamer R	M	1 Heslton R	M	1 Wetcliff D	R
3 Cretella R	M	7 Bray R	M	7 Lane D	R	NEBRASKA	
1 Dodd D	R	11 Brownson R	M	8 Macdonald D	R	2 Chase R	M
4 Morano R	M	3 Crumacker R	M	14 Martin R	T	3 Harrison R	M

House Vote: Speaker

1. Election of Speaker of House of Representatives. RAYBURN (D Texas) vs. MARTIN (R Mass.). Rayburn elected, 228-198, Jan. 5. (See story p. 15).

KEY

R Vote for Rayburn, Democrat
M Vote for Martin, Republican
? Absent or answered "Present"

1			1			1			1		
4 Miller R	M		10 Kelly D	R		PENNSYLVANIA			7 Dowdy D	R	
1 Weaver R	M		9 Keogh D	R		10 Buchanan D	R		21 Fisher D	R	
NEVADA			19 Klein D	R		17 Bush R	M		3 Gentry D	R	
AL Young R	M		4 Latham R	M		10 Carrigg R	M		13 Ikard D	R	
NEW HAMPSHIRE			13 Muller D	R		25 Clark D	R		20 Kilday D	R	
2 Bass R	M		16 Powell D	R		29 Corbett R	M		15 Kilgore D	R	
1 Morrow R	M		15 Ray R	M		9 Dague R	M		19 Mahon D	R	
NEW JERSEY			14 Rooney D	R		28 Eberharter D	R		1 Patman D	R	
11 Addonizio D	R		21 Zelenko D	R		12 Fenton R	M		11 Poage D	R	
3 Auchincloss R	M		NORTH CAROLINA			11 Flood D	R		4 Rayburn D	R	
8 Canfield R	M		9 Alexander D	R		27 Fulton R	M		18 Rogers D	R	
5 Frelinghuysen R	M		3 Barden D	R		23 Gavin R	M		16 Rutherford D	R	
2 Hand R	M		1 Bonner D	R		7 James R	M		6 Teague D	R	
12 Kean R	M		7 Carville D	R		24 Kearns R	M		8 Thomas D	R	
9 Osmer R	M		5 Chatham D	R		21 Kelley D	R		9 Thompson D	R	
10 Rodino D	R		4 Cooley D	R		8 King R	M		10 Thornberry D	R	
13 Sieminski D	R		8 Deane D	R		13 McConnell R	M		17 Wright D	R	
4 Thompson D	R		6 Durham D	R		26 Morgan D	R		UTAH		
14 Tully D	R		7 Fountain D	R		16 Muma R	M		2 Dawson R	M	
7 Widnall R	M		10 Jonas R	M		19 Quigley D	R		1 Dixon R	M	
6 Williams D	R		11 Jones D	R		14 Rhodes D	R		VERMONT		
1 Wolverton R	M		17 Shuford D	R		22 Saypol R	M		AL Proby R	M	
NEW MEXICO			NORTH DAKOTA			18 Simpson R	M		VIRGINIA		
AL Dempsey D	R		AL Burdick R	M		20 Van Zandt R	M		4 Abbott D	R	
AL Fernandez D	R		AL Krueger R	M		15 Walter D	R		10 Broyhill R	M	
NEW YORK			OHIO			Philadelphia			3 Gary D	R	
1 Becker R	M		9 Ashley D	R		1 Barrett D	R		2 Hardy D	R	
37 Cole R	M		14 Ayres R	M		3 Byrne D	R		2 Harrison D	R	
7 Derounian R	M		13 Baumhart R	M		4 Chudoff D	R		9 Jennings D	R	
26 Gamble R	M		8 Belts R	M		2 Granahan D	R		6 Poff R	M	
21 Gwinn R	M		22 Bolton, F.P. R	M		5 Green D	R		1 Robeson D	R	
32 Feeney R	M		11 Bolton, O.P. R	M		6 Scott R	M		8 Smith D	R	
38 Keating R	M		16 Bow R	M		RHODE ISLAND			5 Tuck D	R	
33 Kilburn R	M		7 Brown R	M		2 Fogarty D	R		WASHINGTON		
40 Miller R	M		5 Clevenger R	M		1 Forand D	R		4 Holm R	M	
30 O'Brien D	R		20 Feighan D	R		SOUTH CAROLINA			5 Moran R	M	
39 Osteitz R	M		18 Hays D	R		4 Ashmore D	R		1 Mack R	M	
42 P. Lion R	M		15 Henderson R	M		3 Dorn D	R		AL Magnuson D	R	
41 Radwan R	?		2 Hess R	M		6 McMillan D	R		1 Peilly R	M	
41 Reed R	M		10 Jenkins R	M		5 Richards D	R		6 Tolleson R	M	
35 Riehlman R	M		19 Kirwan D	R		2 Riley D	R		2 Westland R	M	
28 St. George R	M		4 McCulloch R	M		1 Rivers D	R		WEST VIRGINIA		
36 Taber R	M		17 McGregor R	M		SOUTH DAKOTA			3 Bailey D	R	
31 Taylor R	M		23 Minshall R	M		2 Berry R	M		4 Burside D	R	
1 Wainwright R	M		6 Polk D	R		1 Lovie R	M		6 Byrd D	R	
29 Wharton R	M		3 Scheuck R	M		TENNESSEE			5 Kee D	R	
34 Williams R	M		1 Scheier R	M		2 Baker R	M		1 Mallohan D	R	
New York City			21 Vanik D	R		6 Hess D	R		2 Staggers D	R	
8 Anuso D	R		12 Voys R	M		8 Cooper D	R		WISCONSIN		
5 Busch R	M		OKLAHOMA			9 Davis D	R		8 Byrnes R	M	
24 Buckley D	R		3 Albert D	R		4 Evans D	R		2 Davis R	M	
11 Celler D	R		1 Belcher R	M		3 Frazier D	R		9 Johnson D	R	
17 Coudert R	M		2 Edmondson D	R		7 Muffay D	R		7 Laird R	M	
20 Davidson D	R		5 Jarman D	R		5 Priest D	R		10 O'Rourke R	M	
7 Delaney D	R		4 Steed D	R		1 Rocco R	M		5 Reuss D	R	
23 Dollinger D	R		6 Wickersham D	R		TEXAS			1 Smith R	?	
18 Donovan D	R		OREGON			5 Alger R	M		6 Van Pelt R	M	
17 Dorn R	M		2 Coon R	M		14 Bell D	R		3 Withrow R	M	
22 Fine D	R		4 Ellsworth R	M		2 Brooks D	R		4 Zablocki D	R	
25 Fino R	M		3 Green D	R		17 Burleson D	R		WYOMING		
6 Holtzman D	R		1 Norblad R	M		AL Dies D	R		AL Thompson R	M	

State of the Union

PRESIDENT PLEDGES 'HARMONY' WITH CONGRESS

Addressing the Democratic-controlled 84th Congress in his State of the Union message Jan. 6, President Eisenhower expressed confidence that the Congress and the Administration would work together "in harmony and good will." Noting that military security and foreign relations were "traditionally bipartisan areas," he declared that they were dependent upon "concerted...action in a number of supporting programs," and pledged:

"In all areas basic to the strength of America, there will be -- to the extent I can assure them -- co-operative, constructive relations between the executive and legislative branches of this government. Let the general good be our yardstick on every great issue of our time." (For text of speech, see CQ Weekly Report, pp. 20ff.)

Mr. Eisenhower reported progress in 1954 toward peace and "the ultimate rule of freedom and justice in the world." He reviewed efforts to counterbalance the "threat" of the Soviet-Communist bloc, but warned that "sobering problems remain." He said that the deterring effect of U.S. military power on Soviet ambitions amounted to "merely world stalemate" -- a period in which all should work for enduring peace.

The American economy, the President said, was strong and growing, and the "economic outlook is good." Governmental actions in the past two years, he said, had "created a climate for renewed economic growth" while federal expenditures and obligations had been cut.

The President declared that forthcoming messages to Congress would spell out in detail his legislative program for 1955 (see box). He made a number of new requests of Congress, and repeated some he had requested in 1954. His recommendations to Congress, with those first made in 1954 marked by an asterisk were:

AGRICULTURE

Carry out the objectives of the 1954 farm program.
Enact a program to aid low-income farm families.
Strengthen drought assistance programs.

EDUCATION AND WELFARE

- *Authorize contracts for 35,000 new public housing units annually in fiscal 1956 and 1957.
- *Enact a federal health reinsurance program.
Improve medical care for recipients of federal-state public assistance.
- *Modify public assistance grant formula.
Aid construction of health facilities.
Encourage training of personnel in the health field.
Take steps to improve mental health.
Authorize better services for crippled children, plus improved maternal and child health programs.
Amend the pure food and drug laws.
Improve anti-pollution measures dealing with water and air.

Alleviate classroom shortages in the schools.
Enact legislation to aid the states in combatting juvenile delinquency.

Establish a Federal Advisory Commission on the Arts, within the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Authorize awards to citizens who contribute to the advancement of civilization.

FOREIGN POLICY

- *Reduce tariff barriers reciprocally with other countries.
- *Simplify customs administration and procedures.
Facilitate the flow of capital abroad.
Continue technical assistance programs.
Remove "inequitable" and "discriminatory" provisions in immigration law.
Consider the "great advantages" of a "vigorous information program" abroad and the educational exchange program.

LABOR

- Raise the minimum wage to 90 cents an hour.
Extend the coverage of minimum wage legislation.
- *Amend the Taft-Hartley Labor Law, particularly by permitting workers on strike for economic reasons to vote in representation elections, and requiring employers to file non-Communist affidavits.
Enact measures dealing with occupational safety, workmen's compensation for dock and harbor workers, and the "Eight-Hour Laws" (enacted originally in 1892) that apply to federal contractors.
Provide non-occupational disability insurance and further unemployment compensation in Washington, D.C.

MILITARY AND VETERANS

- Extend the draft.
Make "selective adjustments" in military pay and allowances.
Strengthen the military reserves.
- *Improve programs providing medical care for servicemen's families, survivors' benefits, and military housing.

MISCELLANEOUS AND ADMINISTRATIVE

- Give federal workers a pay raise.
- *Provide a voluntary, contributory health insurance program for federal workers.
- *Increase postal rates.
*Create an independent group to set postal rates.
Put all federal employees, including military careerists, under Old-Age and Survivors' Insurance.
Adjust the civil service retirement system but keep it as an independent program.
Retain the military retirement system unchanged.
Improve training programs for federal workers.
Amend laws dealing with government workers serving abroad.

Raise salaries of Members of Congress and federal judges.

*Grant statehood to Hawaii.

*Propose a Constitutional amendment to reduce the voting age.

*Grant home rule and suffrage to citizens of Washington, D.C.

*Cooperate with the states to help "citizens in the nation's service overseas" to vote.

Extend the Reorganization Act of 1949.

Continue the Commission on Intergovernmental Relations.

Provide funds for a Coordinator of Public Works, to serve in the Executive Office of the President.

TAXES AND ECONOMIC POLICY

Make no tax reductions in 1955.

*Continue existing excise and corporation tax rates.

Extend for two years the Defense Production Act of 1950 and Title II of the First War Powers Act of 1941 (dealing with national defense contracts).

Extend the Small Business Act of 1953.

Enact a national water resources policy.

*Approve the Upper Colorado River Basin reclamation project.

Provide funds for six new reclamation projects and more than 30 new flood control or navigation projects.

Enact a highway program.

Defense Program

President Eisenhower listed parts of his 1955 defense program which would be emphasized in the military budget. He added: "These emphases in our defense planning have been made at my personal direction after long and thoughtful study." They were:

Modern airpower in the Air Force, Navy and Marine Corps.

New weapons for striking power.

Continental defense.

Build-up of the military reserve.

Stockpiling of strategic materials.

Redeployment of forces.

Other points covered in the President's message included:

Atomic Energy -- He saw "promise of progress" in the U.S. plan for peaceful, international use of atomic energy, but he also said that "pending a world agreement on armament limitation, we must continue to improve and expand our supplies of nuclear weapons."

Internal Security -- He said the 83rd Congress armed the Justice Department and FBI "with effective new legal weapons" against subversion, which the Administration will use to continue to "ferret out and destroy," while preserving the rights of citizens.

Tax Cuts -- While urging no tax cuts in 1955, the President expressed hope that lower government spending and increased revenue would permit tax reductions in 1956.

Presidential Messages

The timetable for Presidential messages to Congress outlining Mr. Eisenhower's legislative program for 1955:

- Jan. 10 -- Foreign trade
- Jan. 11 -- Civil service and postal pay
- Jan. 13 -- Military pay and benefits
- Jan. 17 -- Budget
- Jan. 20 -- Economic Report
- Jan. 24 -- Health services
- Jan. 27 -- Highway program
- Feb. 15 -- School needs

Public Works -- Stressing the impact of public works on the nation's economy, and their importance in offsetting "economic contraction," Mr. Eisenhower said he wished to provide better coordination of federal, state and local activities.

Transportation -- He said a cabinet committee was undertaking the first comprehensive review by the executive branch in modern times of existing federal transportation policies and the inter-relationships of civilian and government requirements. If "policy deficiencies" are discovered, he said, new legislation will be proposed.

Statehood -- Declaring there was "no justification" for holding off statehood for Hawaii, he said: "As the complex problems of Alaska are resolved, that Territory should expect to achieve statehood."

Changes in Approach

In 1954, Mr. Eisenhower was turned down by the Senate in his proposal for lowering the voting age to 18. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, p. 417.) In his Jan. 6 message he asked merely that the voting age be reduced.

On public housing, the President asked in 1954 for authorization of 35,000 units annually for four years. As enacted, the Housing Act provided 35,000 for fiscal 1955 only. (See 1954 Almanac, pp. 198 ff.) In the State of the Union message, the President asked for the same number in fiscal 1956 and 1957 after which he said he expected private industry to fulfill the need for low-income housing.

President Eisenhower, in his 1953 State of the Union address, asked for revision of the McCarran-Walter Immigration and Nationality Act. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. IX, 1953, p. 241.) He did not renew the request in 1954 but this year's message called for revision.

In 1954 the President vetoed a bill that would have provided a 5 percent raise for classified and postal workers. He said that the bill "ignores the necessity of revenue to pay for salary increases" and stressed the need to raise postal rates to bring in greater revenue. (See 1954 Almanac, pp. 338 ff.)

The Complete Text...

PRESIDENT'S STATE OF THE UNION MESSAGE

Here is the text of President Eisenhower's State of the Union message, which he delivered to a joint session of Congress Jan. 6. (For highlights of the message, see CQ Weekly Report, pp. 18ff.)

MR. PRESIDENT, MR. SPEAKER, MEMBERS OF THE CONGRESS:

First, I extend cordial greetings to the 84th Congress. We shall have much to do together; I am sure that we shall get it done -- and, that we shall do it in harmony and good will.

At the outset, I believe it would be well to remind ourselves of this great fundamental in our national life: our common belief that every human being is divinely endowed with dignity and worth and inalienable rights. This faith, with its corollary -- that to grow and flourish people must be free -- shapes the interests and aspirations of every American.

From this deep faith have evolved three main purposes of our federal government:

First, to maintain justice and freedom among ourselves and to champion them for others so that we may work effectively for enduring peace;

Second, to help keep our economy vigorous and expanding, thus sustaining our international strength and assuring better jobs, better living, better opportunities for every citizen;

And Third, to concern ourselves with the human problems of our people so that every American may have the opportunity to lead a healthy, productive and rewarding life.

1. To Support Freedom

Foremost among these broad purposes of government is our support of freedom, justice and peace.

It is of the utmost importance that each of us understand the true nature of the struggle now taking place in the world.

It is not a struggle merely of economic theories, or of forms of government, or of military power. At issue is the true nature of man. Either man is the creature whom the Psalmist described as "a little lower than the angels," crowned with glory and honor, holding "dominion over the works" of his Creator; or man is a soulless, animated machine to be enslaved, used and consumed by the state for its own glorification.

It is, therefore, a struggle which goes to the roots of the human spirit, and its shadow falls across the long sweep of man's destiny. This prize, so precious, so fraught with ultimate meaning, is the true object of the contending forces in the world.

In the past year, there has been progress justifying hope, both for continuing peace and for the ultimate rule of freedom and justice in the world. Free nations are collectively stronger than at any time in recent years.

FREE WORLD STRONGER

Just as nations of this Hemisphere, in the historic Caracas and Rio conferences, have closed ranks against imperialistic Communism and strengthened their economic ties, so free nations elsewhere have forged new bonds of unity.

Recent agreements between Turkey and Pakistan have laid a foundation for increased strength in the Middle East. With our understanding support, Egypt and Britain, Yugoslavia and Italy, Britain and Iran have resolved dangerous differences. The security of the Mediterranean has been enhanced by an alliance among Greece, Turkey and Yugoslavia. Agreements in Western Europe have paved the way for unity to replace past divisions which have

undermined Europe's economic and military vitality. The defense of the West appears likely at last to include a free, democratic Germany participating as an equal in the councils of NATO.

In Asia and the Pacific, the pending Manila Pact supplements our treaties with Australia, New Zealand, the Philippines, Korea and Japan and our prospective treaty with the Republic of China. These pacts stand as solemn warning that future military aggression and subversion against the free nations of Asia will meet united response. The Pacific Charter, also adopted at Manila, is a milestone in the development of human freedom and self-government in the Pacific area.

Under the auspices of the United Nations, there is promise of progress in our country's plan for the peaceful use of atomic energy.

WORLD AT PEACE

Finally, today the world is at peace. It is, to be sure, an insecure peace. Yet all humanity finds hope in the simple fact that for an appreciable time there has been no active major battlefield on earth. This same fact inspires us to work all the more effectively with other nations for the well-being, the freedom, the dignity, of every human on earth.

These developments are heartening indeed, and we are hopeful of continuing progress. But sobering problems remain.

The massive military machines and ambitions of the Soviet-Communist bloc still create uneasiness in the world. All of us are aware of the continuing reliance of the Soviet Communists on military force, of the power of their weapons, of their present resistance to realistic armament limitation, and of their continuing effort to dominate or intimidate free nations on their periphery. Their steadily growing power includes an increasing strength in nuclear weapons. This power, combined with the proclaimed intentions of the Communist leaders to communize the world, is the threat confronting us today.

To protect our nations and our peoples from the catastrophe of a nuclear holocaust, free nations must maintain countervailing military power to persuade the Communists of the futility of seeking their ends through aggression. If Communist rulers understand that America's response to aggression will be swift and decisive -- that never shall we buy peace at the expense of honor or faith -- they will be powerfully deterred from launching a military venture engulfing their own peoples and many others in disaster. This, of course, is merely world stalemate. But in this stalemate each of us may and must exercise his high duty to strive in every honorable way for enduring peace.

AMERICA'S COURSE

The military threat is but one menace to our freedom and security. We must not only deter aggression; we must also frustrate the effort of Communists to gain their goals by subversion. To this end, free nations must maintain and reinforce their cohesion, their internal security, their political and economic vitality, and their faith in freedom.

In such a world, America's course is clear:

We must tirelessly labor to make the peace more just and durable.

We must strengthen the collective defense under the United Nations Charter and gird ourselves with sufficient military strength and productive capacity to discourage resort to war and protect our nation's vital interests.

We must continue to support and strengthen the United Nations. At this very moment, by vote of the United Nations General Assembly, its Secretary-General is in Communist China on a mission of deepest concern to all Americans: seeking the release of our never-to-be-forgotten American aviators and all other United Nations prisoners wrongfully detained by the Communist regime.

We must also encourage the efforts being made in the United Nations to limit armaments and to harness the atom to peaceful use.

EXPAND TRADE

We must expand international trade and investment and assist friendly nations whose own best efforts are still insufficient to provide the strength essential to the security of the free world.

We must be willing to use the processes of negotiation whenever they will advance the cause of just and secure peace to which the United States and other free nations are dedicated.

In respect to all these matters, we must, through a vigorous information program, keep the peoples of the world truthfully advised of our actions and purposes. This problem has been attacked with new vigor during the past months. I urge that the Congress give its earnest consideration to the great advantages that can accrue to our country through the successful operations of this program.

We must also carry forward our educational exchange program. This sharing of knowledge and experience between our citizens and those of free countries is a powerful factor in the development and maintenance of true partnership among free peoples.

To advance these many efforts, the Congress must act in this session on appropriations, legislation, and treaties. Today I shall mention especially our foreign economic and military programs.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS

The recent economic progress in many free nations has been most heartening. The productivity of labor and the production of goods and services are increasing in ever-widening areas. There is a growing will to improve the living standards of all men. This progress is important to all our people. It promises us allies who are strong and self-reliant; it promises a growing world market for the products of our mines, our factories, and our farms.

But only through steady effort can we hope to continue this progress. Barriers still impede trade and the flow of capital needed to develop each nation's human and material resources. Wise reduction of these barriers is a long-term objective of our foreign economic policy -- a policy of an evolutionary and selective nature, assuring broad benefits to our own and other peoples.

We must gradually reduce certain tariff obstacles to trade. These actions should, of course, be accompanied by a similar lowering of trade barriers by other nations, so that we may move steadily toward greater economic advantage for all. We must further simplify customs administration and procedures. We must facilitate the flow of capital and continue technical assistance, both directly and through the United Nations, to less developed countries to strengthen their independence and raise their living standards. Many another step must be taken in and among the nations of the free world to release forces of private initiative. In our own nation, these forces have brought strength and prosperity; once released, they will generate rising incomes in these other countries with which to buy the products of American industry, labor and agriculture.

PROPOSALS TO COME

On January 10, by special message, I shall submit specific recommendations for carrying forward the legislative phases of our foreign economic policy.

Our many efforts to build a better world include the maintenance of our military strength. This is a vast undertaking. Major national security programs consume two-thirds of the entire federal budget. Over four million Americans -- servicemen and civilians -- are on the rolls of the defense establishment. During the past two years, by eliminating duplication and overstaffing, by improved procurement and inventory controls, and by concentrating on the essentials, many billions of dollars have been saved in our defense activities. I should like to mention certain fundamentals underlying this vast program.

First, a realistic limitation of armaments and an enduring, just peace remain our national goals; we maintain powerful military forces because there is no present alternative -- forces designed for deterrent and defensive purposes alone but able instantly to strike back with destructive power in response to an attack.

Second, we must stay alert to the fact that undue reliance on one weapon or preparation for only one kind of warfare simply invites an enemy to resort to another. We must, therefore, keep in our armed forces balance and flexibility adequate for our purposes and objectives.

Third, to keep our armed forces abreast of the advances of science, our military planning must be flexible enough to utilize the new weapons and techniques which flow ever more speedily from our research and development programs. The forthcoming military budget therefore emphasizes modern airpower in the Air Force, Navy and Marine Corps and increases the emphasis on new weapons, especially those of rapid and destructive striking power. It assures the maintenance of effective, retaliatory force as the principal deterrent to overt aggression. It accelerates the continental defense program and the build-up of ready military reserve forces. It continues a vigorous program of stockpiling strategic and critical materials and strengthening our mobilization base. The budget also contemplates the strategic concentration of our strength through redeployment of certain forces. It provides for reduction of forces in certain categories and their expansion in others, to fit them to the military realities of our time. These emphases in our defense planning have been made at my personal direction after long and thoughtful study. In my judgment, they will give our nation a defense accurately adjusted to the national need.

Fourth, pending a world agreement on armament limitation, we must continue to improve and expand our supplies of nuclear weapons for our land, naval and air forces while, at the same time, continuing our encouraging progress in the peaceful use of atomic power.

And Fifth, in the administration of these costly programs, we must demand the utmost in efficiency and ingenuity. We must assure our people not only of adequate protection but also of a defense that can be carried forward from year to year until the threat of aggression has disappeared.

RECOMMENDED LEGISLATION

To help maintain this kind of armed strength and improve its efficiency, I must urge the enactment of several important measures in this session.

The first concerns the selective service act which expires next June 30th. For the foreseeable future, our standing forces must remain much larger than voluntary methods can sustain. We must, therefore, extend the statutory authority to induct men for two years of military service.

The second kind of measure concerns the rapid turnover of our most experienced servicemen. This process seriously weakens the combat readiness of our armed forces and is exorbitantly expensive. To encourage more trained servicemen to remain in uniform, I shall, on the thirtieth of this month, propose a number of measures to increase the attractions of a military career. These measures will include more adequate medical care for

dependents, survivors' benefits, more and better housing, and selective adjustments in military pay and other allowances.

And third -- also on Jan. 13 -- I shall present a program to rebuild and strengthen the civilian components of our armed forces. This is a comprehensive program, designed to make better use of our manpower of military age. Because it will go far in assuring fair and equitable participation in military training and service, it is of particular importance to our combat veterans. In keeping with the historic military policy of our Republic, this program is designed to build and maintain powerful civilian reserves immediately capable of effective military service in an emergency in lieu of maintaining active duty forces in excess of the nation's immediate need.

ATTACK SUBVERSION

Maintenance of an effective defense requires continuance of our aggressive attack on subversion at home. In this effort we have, in the past two years, made excellent progress. FBI investigations have been powerfully reinforced by a new Internal Security Division in the Department of Justice; the security activities of the Immigration and Naturalization Service have been revitalized; an improved and strengthened security system is in effect throughout the government; the Department of Justice and the FBI have been armed with effective new legal weapons forged by the 83rd Congress.

We shall continue to ferret out and to destroy Communist subversion.

We shall, in the process, carefully preserve our traditions and the basic rights of our citizens.

Our civil defense program is also a key element in the protection of our country. We are developing cooperative methods with State Governors, Mayors, and voluntary citizen groups, as well as among Federal agencies, in building the civil defense organization. Its significance in time of war is obvious; its swift assistance in disaster areas last year proved its importance in time of peace.

An industry capable of rapid expansion and essential materials and facilities swiftly available in time of emergency are indispensable to our defense. I urge, therefore, a two-year extension of the Defense Production Act and Title II of the First War Powers Act of 1941. These are cornerstones of our program for the development and maintenance of an adequate mobilization base.

NEED FOR COOPERATION

At this point, I should like to make this additional observation.

Our quest for peace and freedom necessarily presumes that we who hold positions of public trust must rise above self and section -- that we must subordinate to the general good our partisan, our personal pride and prejudice. Tirelessly, with united purpose, we must fortify the material and spiritual foundations of this land of freedom and of free nations throughout the world. As never before, there is need for unhesitating cooperation among the branches of our government.

At this time the executive and legislative branches are under the management of different political parties. This fact places both parties on trial before the American people.

In less perilous days of the past, division of governmental responsibility among our great parties has produced a paralyzing indecision. We must not let this happen in our time. We must avoid a paralysis of the will for peace and international security.

In the traditionally bipartisan areas -- military security and foreign relations -- I can report to you that I have already, with the leaders of this Congress, expressed assurances of unreserved cooperation. Yet, the strength of our country requires more than

maintenance of mere military strength and success in foreign affairs; these vital matters are in turn dependent upon concerted and vigorous action in a number of supporting programs.

I say, therefore, to the 84th Congress:

In all areas basic to the strength of America, there will be -- to the extent I can insure them -- cooperative, constructive relations between the Executive and Legislative Branches of this government. Let the general good be our yardstick on every great issue of our time.

2. To Strengthen Economy

Our efforts to defend our freedom and to secure a just peace are, of course inseparable from the second great purpose of our government: to help maintain a strong, growing economy -- an economy vigorous and free, in which there are ever-increasing opportunities, just rewards for effort, and a stable prosperity that is widely shared.

In the past two years, many important governmental actions helped our economy adjust to conditions of peace; these and other actions created a climate for renewed economic growth. Controls were removed from wages, prices and materials. Tax revisions encouraged increased private spending and employment. Federal expenditures were sharply reduced, making possible a record tax cut. These actions, together with flexible monetary and debt management policies, helped to halt inflation and stabilize the value of the dollar. A program of cooperation and partnership in resource development was begun. Social security and unemployment insurance laws were broadened and strengthened. New laws started the long process of balancing farm production with farm markets. Expanded shipbuilding and stockpiling programs strengthened key sectors of the economy, while improving our mobilization base. A comprehensive new housing law brought impressive progress in an area fundamental to our economic strength and closed loopholes in the old laws permitting dishonest manipulations. Many of these programs are just beginning to exert their main stimulating effect upon the economy generally and upon specific communities and industries throughout the country.

The past year -- 1954 -- was one of the most prosperous years in our history. Business activity now surges with new strength. Production is rising. Employment is high. Toward the end of last year average weekly wages in manufacturing were higher than ever before. Personal income after taxes is at a record level. So is consumer spending. Construction activity is reaching new peaks. Export demand for our goods is strong. State and local government expenditures on public works are rising. Savings are high, and credit is readily available.

OUTLOOK IS GOOD

So, today, the transition to a peacetime economy is largely behind us.

The economic outlook is good.

The many promising factors I have mentioned do not guarantee sustained economic expansion; however, they do give us a strong position from which to carry forward our economic growth. If we as a people act wisely, within ten years our annual national output can rise from its present level of about \$360 billion to \$500 billion, measured in dollars of stable buying power.

My Budget Message on Jan. 17, the Economic Report on the 20th of this month, and several special messages will set forth in detail major programs to foster the growth of our economy and to protect the integrity of the people's money. Today I shall discuss these programs only in general terms.

Government efficiency and economy remain essential to steady progress toward a balanced budget. More than 10 billion dollars were cut from the spending program proposed in the budget of

Jan. 9, 1953. Expenditures of that year were 6.5 billions below those of the previous year. In the current fiscal year, government spending will be nearly 4.5 billion dollars less than in the fiscal year which ended last June 30. New spending authority has been held below expenditures, reducing government obligations accumulated over the years.

NO 1955 TAX CUTS

Last year we had a large tax cut and, for the first time in 75 years, a basic revision of federal tax laws. It is now clear that defense and other essential government costs must remain at a level precluding further tax reductions this year. Although excise and corporation income taxes must, therefore, be continued at their present rates, further tax cuts will be possible when justified by lower expenditures and by revenue increases arising from the nation's economic growth. I am hopeful that such reductions can be made next year.

At the foundation of our economic growth are the raw materials and energy produced from our minerals and fuels, lands and forests, and water resources. With respect to them, I believe that the nation must adhere to three fundamental policies: first, to develop, wisely use and conserve basic resources from generation to generation; second, to follow the historic pattern of developing these resources primarily by private citizens under fair provisions of law, including restraints for proper conservation; and third, to treat resource development as a partnership undertaking -- a partnership in which the participation of private citizens and state and local governments is as necessary as federal participation.

This policy of partnership and cooperation is producing good results, most immediately noticeable in respect to water resources. First, it has encouraged local public bodies and private citizens to plan their own power sources. Increasing numbers of applications to the Federal Power Commission to conduct surveys and prepare plans for power development, notably in the Columbia River Basin, are evidence of local response.

Second, the federal government and local and private organizations have been encouraged to coordinate their developments. This is important because federal hydroelectric developments supply but a small fraction of the nation's power needs. Such partnership projects as Priest Rapids in Washington, the Coosa River development in Alabama, and Markham Ferry in Oklahoma already have the approval of the Congress. This year justifiable projects of a similar nature will again have administration support.

Third, the federal government must shoulder its own partnership obligations by undertaking projects of such complexity and size that their success requires federal development. In keeping with this principle, I again urge the Congress to approve the development of the Upper Colorado River Basin to conserve and assure better use of precious water essential to the future of the West.

MORE RECLAMATION PROJECTS

In addition, the 1956 budget will recommend appropriations to start six new reclamation and more than 30 new Corps of Engineers projects of varying size. Going projects and investigations of potential new resource developments will be continued.

Although this partnership approach is producing encouraging results, its full success requires a nation-wide comprehensive water resources policy firmly based in law. Such a policy is under preparation and when completed will be submitted to the Congress.

In the interest of their proper conservation, development and use, continued vigilance will be maintained over our fisheries, wildlife resources, the national parks and forests, and the public land; and we shall continue to encourage an orderly development of the nation's mineral resources.

A modern, efficient highway system is essential to meet the needs of our growing population, our expanding economy, and our national security. We are accelerating our highway improvement program as rapidly as possible under existing State and Federal laws and authorizations. However, this effort will not in itself assure our people of an adequate highway system. On my recommendation, this problem has been carefully considered by the Conference of State Governors and by a special Advisory Committee on a National Highway Program, composed of leading private citizens. I have received the recommendations of the Governors' Conference and will shortly receive the views of the special Advisory Committee. Aided by their findings, I shall submit on Jan. 27th detailed recommendations which will meet our most pressing national highway needs.

OTHER TRANSPORTATION PROBLEMS

In further recognition of the importance of transportation to our economic strength and security, the Administration, through a cabinet committee, is thoroughly examining existing federal transportation policies to determine their effect on the adequacy of transportation services. This is the first such comprehensive review directly undertaken by the executive branch of the government in modern times. We are not only examining major problems facing the various modes of transport; we are also studying closely the inter-relationships of civilian and government requirements for transportation. Legislation will be recommended to correct policy deficiencies which we may find.

The nation's public works activities are tremendous in scope. It is expected that more than \$12 billions will be expended in 1955 for the development of land, water and other resources; control of floods, and navigation and harbor improvements; construction of roads, schools, and municipal water supplies, and disposal of domestic and industrial wastes. Many of the federal, state and local agencies responsible for this work are, in their separate capacities, highly efficient. But public works activities are closely interrelated and have a substantial influence on the growth of the country. Moreover, in times of threatening economic contraction, they may become a valuable sustaining force. To these ends, efficient planning and execution of the nation's public works require both the coordination of federal activities and effective cooperation with state and local governments.

The Council of Economic Advisers, through its public works planning section, has made important advances during the past year in effecting this coordination and cooperation. In view of the success of these initial efforts, and to give more emphasis and continuity to this essential coordination, I shall request the Congress to appropriate funds for the support of an Office of Coordinator of Public Works in the Executive Office of the President.

INTEREST IN FARMERS

A most significant element in our growing economy is an agriculture that is stable, prosperous and free. The problems of our agriculture have evolved over many years and cannot be solved overnight; nevertheless, governmental actions last year hold great promise of fostering a better balance between production and markets and, consequently, a better and more stable income for our farmers.

Through vigorous administration and through new authority provided by the 83rd Congress, surplus farm products are now moving into consumption. From February, 1953, through November, 1954, the rate of increase of government-held surpluses has been reduced by our moving into use more than 2.3 billion dollars' worth of government-owned farm commodities; this amount is equal to more than 7 percent of a year's production of all our farms and ranches. Domestic consumption remains high, and farm exports will be higher than last year. As a result of the flexibility provided by the Agricultural Act of 1954, we can move toward less restrictive acreage controls.

Thus, farm production is gradually adjusting to markets, markets are being expanded, and stocks are moving into use. We

can now look forward to an easing of the influences depressing farm prices, to reduced government expenditures for purchase of surplus products, and to less federal intrusion into the lives and plans of our farm people. Agricultural programs have been re-directed toward better balance, greater stability and sustained prosperity. We are headed in the right direction. I urgently recommend to the Congress that we continue resolutely on this road.

MORE DROUGHT ASSISTANCE

Greater attention must be directed to the needs of low-income farm families. Twenty-eight percent of our farm operator families have net cash incomes of less than \$1,000 per year. Last year, at my request, careful studies were made of the problems of these farm people. I shall later submit recommendations designed to assure the steady alleviation of their most pressing concerns.

Because drought also remains a serious agricultural problem, I shall recommend legislation to strengthen federal disaster assistance programs. This legislation will prescribe an improved appraisal of need, better adjustment of the various programs to local conditions, and a more equitable sharing of costs between the States and the Federal Government.

The prosperity of our small business enterprises in an indispensable element in the maintenance of our economic strength. Creation of the Small Business Administration and recently enacted tax laws facilitating small business expansion are but two of many important steps we have taken to encourage our smaller enterprises. I recommend that the Congress extend the Small Business Act of 1953 which is due to expire next June.

3. To Solve Human Problems

We come now to the third great purpose of our government -- its concern for the health, productivity and well-being of all our people.

Every citizen wants to give full expression to his God-given talents and abilities and to have the recognition and respect accorded under our religious and political traditions. Americans also want a good material standard of living -- not simply to accumulate possessions, but to fulfill a legitimate aspiration for an environment in which their families may live meaningful and happy lives. Our people are committed, therefore, to the creation and preservation of opportunity for every citizen to lead a more rewarding life. They are equally committed to the alleviation of misfortune and distress among their fellow citizens.

The aspirations of most of our people can best be fulfilled through their own enterprise and initiative, without government interference. This administration, therefore, follows two simple rules: first, the federal government should perform an essential task only when it cannot otherwise be adequately performed; and second, in performing that task, our government must not impair the self-respect, freedom and incentive of the individual. So long as these two rules are observed, the government can fully meet its obligation without creating a dependent population or a domineering bureaucracy.

During the past two years, notable advances were made in these functions of government. Protection of old-age and survivors' insurance was extended to an additional 10 million of our people, and the benefits were substantially increased. Legislation was enacted to provide unemployment insurance protection to some four million additional Americans. Stabilization of living costs and the halting of inflation protected the value of pensions and savings. A broad program now helps to bring good homes within the reach of the great majority of our people. With the states, we are providing rehabilitation facilities and more clinics, hospitals, and nursing homes for patients with chronic illnesses. Also with the states, we have begun a great and fruitful expansion in the restoration of disabled persons to employment and useful lives. In the areas of federal responsibility, we have made historic progress in eliminating from among our people demeaning practices based on race or color.

MUCH STILL TO BE DONE

All of us may be proud of these achievements during the past two years. Yet essential federal tasks remain to be done.

As part of our efforts to provide decent, safe and sanitary housing for low-income families, we must carry forward the housing program authorized during the 83rd Congress. We must also authorize contracts for a firm program of 35,000 additional public housing units in each of the next two fiscal years. This program will meet the most pressing obligations of the federal government into the 1958 fiscal year for planning and building public housing. By that time the private building industry, aided by the Housing Act of 1954, will have had the opportunity to assume its full role in providing adequate housing for our low-income families.

The health of our people is one of our most precious assets. Preventable sickness should be prevented; knowledge available to combat disease and disability should be fully used. Otherwise, we as a people are guilty not only of neglect of human suffering but also of wasting our national strength.

Constant advances in medical care are not available to enough of our citizens. Clearly our nation must do more to reduce the impact of accident and disease. Two fundamental problems confront us: first, high and ever-rising costs of health services; second, serious gaps and shortages in these services.

HEALTH MESSAGE DUE

By special message on Jan. 24, I shall propose a coordinated program to strengthen and improve existing health services. This program will continue to reject socialized medicine. It will emphasize individual and local responsibility. Under it the federal government will neither dominate nor direct, but serve as a helpful partner. Within this framework, the program can be broad in scope.

My recommendations will include a federal health reinsurance service to encourage the development of more and better voluntary health insurance coverage by private organizations. I shall also recommend measures to improve the medical care of that group of our citizens who, because of need, receive federal-state public assistance. These two proposals will help more of our people to meet the costs of health services.

To reduce the gaps in these services, I shall propose:

New measures to facilitate construction of needed health facilities and help reduce shortages of trained health personnel; Vigorous steps to combat the misery and national loss involved in mental illness;

Improved services for crippled children and for maternal and child health;

Better consumer protection under our existing pure food and drug laws; and, finally,

Strengthened programs to combat the increasingly serious pollution of our rivers and streams and the growing problem of air pollution.

These measures together constitute a comprehensive program holding rich promise for better health for all of our people.

SOCIAL SECURITY CHANGE

Last year's expansion of social security coverage and our new program of improved medical care for public assistance recipients together suggest modification of the formula for Federal sharing in old age assistance payments. I recommend modification of the formula where such payments will, in the future, supplement benefits received under the old age and survivors insurance system.

It is the inalienable right of every person, from childhood on, to have access to knowledge. In our form of society, this right of the individual takes on a special meaning, for the education of all our citizens is imperative to the maintenance and invigoration of America's free institutions.

Today, we face grave educational problems. Effective and up-to-date analyses of these problems and their solutions are being carried forward through the individual State conferences and the White House Conference to be completed this year.

However, such factors as population growth, additional responsibilities of schools, and increased and longer school attendance have produced an unprecedented classroom shortage. This shortage is of immediate concern to all of our people. Positive, affirmative action must be taken now.

Without impairing in any way the responsibilities of our states, localities, communities, or families, the federal government can and should serve as an effective catalyst in dealing with this problem. I shall forward a special message to the Congress on Feb. 15, presenting an affirmative program dealing with this shortage.

COMBAT JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

To help the states do a better and more timely job, we must strengthen their resources for preventing and dealing with juvenile delinquency. I shall propose federal legislation to assist the states to promote concerted action in dealing with this nation-wide problem. I shall also carry forward the vigorous efforts of the Administration to improve the international control of the traffic in narcotics and, in cooperation with state and local agencies, to combat narcotic addiction in our country.

I should like to speak now of additional matters of importance to all our people and especially to our wage earners.

During the past year certain industrial changes and the readjustment of the economy to conditions of peace brought unemployment and other difficulties to various localities and industries. These problems are engaging our most earnest attention. But for the overwhelming majority of our working people, the past year has meant good jobs. Moreover, the earnings and savings of our wage earners are no longer depreciating in value. Because of cooperative relations between labor and management, fewer working days were lost through strikes in 1954 than in any year in the past decade.

WAGE OUTLOOK

The outlook for our wage earners can be made still more promising by several legislative actions.

First, in the past five years we have had economic growth which will support an increase in the federal minimum wage. In the light of present economic conditions, I recommend its increase to ninety cents an hour. I also recommend that many others, at present excluded, be given the protection of a minimum wage.

Second, I renew my recommendation of last year for amendment of the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947 to further the basic objectives of this statute. I especially call to the attention of the Congress amendments dealing with the right of economic strikers to vote in representation elections and the need for equalizing the obligation under the Act to file disclaimers of Communist affiliation.

Third, the Administration will propose other important measures including occupational safety, workmen's compensation for longshoremen and harbor workers, and the "Eight Hour Laws" applicable to federal contractors. Legislation will also be proposed respecting non-occupational disability insurance and unemployment compensation in the District of Columbia.

FEDERAL PAY RAISE

In considering human needs, the federal government must take special responsibility for citizens in its direct employ. On January 11 I shall propose a pay adjustment plan for civilian employees outside the Postal Field Service to correct inequities and increase individual pay rates, and I shall also recommend voluntary

health insurance on a contributory basis for federal employees and their dependents. In keeping with the Group Life Insurance Act passed in the 83rd Congress, this protection should be provided on the group insurance principle and purchased from private facilities. Also on Jan. 11 I shall recommend a modern pay plan, including pay increases, for postal field employees. As part of this program, and to carry forward our progress toward elimination of the large annual postal deficit, I shall renew my request for an increase in postal rates. Again I urge that in the future the fixing of rates be delegated to an impartial, independent body.

More adequate training programs to equip career employees of the government to render improved public service will be recommended, as will improvements in the laws affecting employees serving on foreign assignments.

Needed improvements in survivor, disability, and retirement benefits for federal civilian and military personnel have been extensively considered by the Committee on Retirement Policy for Federal personnel. The Committee's proposals would strengthen and improve benefits for our career people in government, and I endorse their broad objectives. Full contributory coverage under old-age and survivors' insurance should be made available to all federal personnel, just as in private industry. For career military personnel, the protection of the old-age and survivors' insurance system would be an important and long-needed addition, especially to their present unequal and inadequate survivorship protection. The military retirement pay system should remain separate and unchanged. Certain adjustments in the present civilian personnel retirement systems will be needed to reflect the additional protection of old-age and survivors' insurance. However, these systems also are a basic part of a total compensation and should be separately and independently retained.

CONGRESSIONAL PAY RAISE

I also urge the Congress to approve a long overdue increase in the salaries of Members of the Congress and of the federal judiciary to a level commensurate with their heavy responsibilities.

Our concern for the individual in our country requires that we consider several additional problems.

We must continue our program to help our Indian citizens improve their lot and make their full contribution to national life.

Two years ago I advised the Congress of injustices under existing immigration laws. Through humane administration, the Department of Justice is doing what it legally can to alleviate hardships. Clearance of aliens before arrival has been initiated, and except for criminal offenders, the imprisonment of aliens awaiting admission or deportation has been stopped. Certain provisions of law, however, have the effect of compelling action in respect to aliens which are inequitable in some instances and discriminatory in others. These provisions should be corrected in this session of the Congress.

As the complex problems of Alaska are resolved, that Territory should expect to achieve statehood. In the meantime, there is no justification for deferring the admission to statehood of Hawaii. I again urge approval of this measure.

REDUCE VOTING AGE

We have three splendid opportunities to demonstrate the strength of our belief in the right of suffrage. First, I again urge that a Constitutional amendment be submitted to the states to reduce the voting age for federal elections. Second, I renew my request that the principle of self-government be extended and the right of suffrage granted to the citizens of the District of Columbia. Third, I again recommend that we work with the states to preserve the voting rights of citizens in the nation's service overseas.

In our determination to keep faith with those who in the past have met the highest call of citizenship, we now have under study

the system of benefits for veterans and for surviving dependents of deceased veterans and servicemen. Studies will be undertaken to determine the need for measures to ease the readjustment to civilian life of men required to enter the armed forces for two years of service.

In the advancement of the various activities which will make our civilization endure and flourish, the federal government should do more to give official recognition to the importance of the arts and other cultural activities. I shall recommend the establishment of a Federal Advisory Commission on the Arts within the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, to advise the federal government on ways to encourage artistic endeavor and appreciation. I shall also propose that awards of merit be established whereby we can honor our fellow citizens who make great contribution to the advancement of our civilization.

Every citizen rightly expects efficient and economical administration of these many government programs I have outlined today. I strongly recommend extension of the Reorganization Act and the law establishing the Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, both of which expire this spring. Thus the Congress will assure continuation of the excellent progress recently made in improving government organization and administration. In this connection we are looking forward with great interest to the reports which will soon be going to the Congress from the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government. I am sure that these studies, made under the chairmanship of former President Herbert Hoover with the assistance of more than two hundred distinguished citizens, will be of great value in paving the way toward more efficiency and economy in the government.

Conclusions

And now, I return to the point at which I began -- the faith of our people.

The many programs here summarized are, I believe, in full keeping with their needs, interests and aspirations. The obligations upon us are clear:

To labor earnestly, patiently, prayerfully, for peace, for freedom, for justice, throughout the world;

To keep our economy vigorous and free, that our people may lead fuller, happier lives;

To advance, not merely by our words but by our acts, the determination of our government that every citizen shall have opportunity to develop to his fullest capacity.

As we do these things, before us is a future filled with opportunity and hope. That future will be ours if in our time we keep alive the patience, the courage, the confidence in tomorrow, the deep faith, of the millions who, in years past, made and preserved us this nation.

A decade ago, in the death and desolation of European battlefields, I saw the courage and resolution, I felt the inspiration, of American youth. In these young men, I felt America's buoyant confidence and irresistible will-to-do. In them I saw, too, a devout America, humble before God.

And so, I know with all my heart -- and I deeply believe that all Americans know -- that, despite the anxieties of this divided world, our faith, and the cause in which we all believe, will surely prevail.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

THE WHITE HOUSE,

Jan. 6, 1955.

REACTION

President Eisenhower's State of the Union message drew praise from Republicans and Democrats in Congress, and some criticism.

Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas): "The President correctly states a Democratic premise when he says that the general good should be our yardstick on every great issue of our time. We will consider his program in that spirit."

House Majority Leader John W. McCormack (D Mass.): "It contains nothing new or startling. On domestic matters most of it might well be termed New Dealish. Bipartisanship is a two-way street. We Democrats have clearly shown our cooperation, but the real leadership to carry that out must come from the President."

Senate Minority Leader William F. Knowland (R Calif.): "The President's message pledges our nation to work for...a free world of free men. No appeasement or policy of waiting for the dust to settle is contemplated by the message...It outlines a constructive program of domestic legislation and it is my belief that a large part of the recommended program will be enacted into law with the support of both Republicans and Democratic Members of Congress."

House Minority Leader Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R Mass.): "President Eisenhower submitted...a splendid legislative program for the coming year...It is a program that will build for prosperity, and at the same time mean peace."

Rep. Charles A. Halleck (R Ind.): "A sound forward looking program to maintain a peaceful and prosperous America."

Rep. Brent Spence (D Ky.): "The 35,000 units that the President recommends for public housing would be inadequate in my opinion. If we're going to clear the slums, we're going to need more than that."

Rep. Harold D. Cooley (D N.C.): "The President is asking for a higher minimum wage, stocks are going up, and the farmer just cannot stand that kind of squeeze."

Rep. Daniel A. Reed (R N.Y.): "I am gratified that the President believes further tax reductions may be possible next year."

Sen. Mike Mansfield (D Mont.): "I am glad...the President cautioned against placing too much reliance on any one weapon or upon any one kind of warfare."

Sen. Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.): "It will be up to the Defense Department to prove their manpower recommendations are sound."

Rep. Carl Vinson (D Ga.): "I find myself in general agreement with the President's message concerning our national defense."

Rep. Melvin Price (D Ill.): "To me the main issue of this Congress is maintaining a strong defense. But this can't be done by conversation or reliance on any single weapon."

Rep. Augustine B. Kelley (D Pa.): "The Taft-Hartley Act should be repealed rather than amended."

House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Texas): "Some of them (recommendations) were very good -- a strong national defense, reciprocal trade and matters of that kind."

Rep. William H. Ayres (R Ohio): "That would have been a good speech to give before the campaign."

Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.): "I was extremely disappointed in his failure to propose that we take some positive action to secure the release of all American citizens in Communist jails," and "very much disturbed to see that he indicated no program to stop the downward spiral of farm prices."

Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.): "The President was 'claiming too much credit for his Administration.'"

Sen. Styles Bridges (R N.H.): "The President has struck the keynote of the essential dignity of man and has woven around it a constructive program..."

Sen. Everett M. Dirksen (R Ill.): "I thought it was an excellent speech and a hopeful blueprint both for the welfare of the country at home and in our dealings abroad."

Sen. John L. McClellan (D Ark.): "Very good in terms of generalities. It contained nothing that I regard as dynamic."

Sen. Lister Hill (D Ala.): "He has retreated from his cold war stand."

Rep. Leo E. Allen (R Ill.): "It was a good speech--a middle of the road speech that I think the public will approve."



Committee Roundup

In This Section...

- Recommended Code for Probes
- Small Business Administration Praised
- Coffee Price Probe
- Report on Communist Aggression
- Tungsten Purchasers Criticized
- Report on Red Regime in Hungary
- New York Shipyards Studied
- Welfare Fund Handling Criticized
- North Carolina Election Inquiry
- Contempt Proceedings Dropped
- Reds in Defense Plants Inquiry

Action

INVESTIGATIONS PROCEDURE

COMMITTEE -- Senate Rules Subcommittee

ACTION -- Jan. 6 issued a unanimous report recommending 12 changes in procedures for investigations by Senate committees to ensure "fairness," give witnesses more protection, and give committee majorities and the Senate itself more control over probes.

Among Subcommittee recommendations:

Require committee chairmen to report to the Senate from time to time on proposed investigations.

Allow a person who felt his reputation had been damaged by other testimony to testify in his own behalf or file a sworn statement.

Ban public release of testimony given in closed sessions, except by authorization of the committee.

Permit witnesses at hearings to be questioned only by committee members and authorized staff personnel.

Advise each witness, in advance, of the subject of the investigation.

Give witnesses the right to ask that television and other cameras and lights not be directed at him during his testimony, and have committee members present at the time to rule on the request.

Give a majority of a committee the right to call a special meeting by filing notice with the committee clerk.

SMALL BUSINESS

COMMITTEE -- House Select Committee on Small Business.

ACTION -- Issued a report (H Rept 2683), dated Dec. 28, 1954, in which it praised the efforts of the Small Business Administration to follow the committee's previous recommendations. The group said that in many places "improvement of operation is quite apparent." The report stressed the necessity for "a firm sub-contracting base" to support defense aircraft production.

The report hailed the improvement in the relationship between the SBA and Department of Defense during the final months of 1954, but it said that there was a tendency in the Defense Department to "tar with a broad brush all small-business firms because of the failures of one or several."

The Committee further recommended that low-bidding small firms be properly advised of the right of appeal under the Small Business Act and that these rights should be "fully explored" in the 84th Congress.

In the tax field, the Committee stated that it was of the opinion that "current tax rates have acted as a major deterrent to an improved competitive status for small business enterprises." It felt that "a healthier climate for small business" would be achieved through future tax cuts.

COFFEE PRICES

COMMITTEE -- Senate Banking and Currency Special Subcommittee to Investigate Coffee Prices.

ACTION -- Voted 3-1 Jan. 4 against recommending that future coffee trading be regulated by the Commodity Exchange Authority. Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) dissented. The Subcommittee's Chairman, Sen. J. Glenn Beall (R Md.), said the group was not opposed to regulation of coffee but felt such regulation should wait until complaints against New York coffee traders had been heard and until completion of a report by a committee set up at a recent economic conference in Rio de Janeiro.

COMMUNIST AGGRESSION

COMMITTEE -- Select House Committee on Communist Aggression.

ACTION -- Jan. 3 issued a formal report based on 50 public hearings in the U.S. and overseas at which 335 witnesses testified.

The Committee urged that the U.S. "immediately launch a positive, bipartisan, political offensive against the international Communist conspiracy and in behalf of the enslaved nations." The group warned the free world not to be deceived by Communist "peaceful coexistence" propaganda, and to be prepared for "armed aggression" when Russia "is convinced the proper time has arrived."

"The quickest and most certain way to insure war is to abandon our preparedness program, a calculated consequence of accepting peaceful coexistence, Communist style," the House unit said.

In reviewing the treatment of Jews in the Soviet Union and its satellites, the group said "the persecution of the Jewish minority" continues, but it is "less widely advertised and better concealed" than before the death of Stalin.

The Committee recommended that President Eisenhower call an international conference of free non-Communist nations to sever diplomatic relations and end all trade and commercial treaties with Russian-controlled governments; Congress, by law, encourage defections from Red-captive countries; greater government and private enterprise support be given international information programs such as the Voice of America; steps be taken to weaken the morale of the armed forces of captive nations; the U.S. seek to have the United Nations brand Russia as an aggressor against "all nations enslaved by Communism."

The Committee went out of existence with the convening of the 84th Congress. Its Chairman, Rep. Charles J. Kersten (R Wis.), was defeated for re-election Nov. 2, 1954.

TUNGSTEN INVESTIGATION

COMMITTEE -- House Government Operations Subcommittee on International Operations.

ACTION -- Accused federal purchasers of loose handling and some Thailand businesses of manipulations of tungsten contracts which, the group said, cost the United States over \$1 million. The Subcommittee left it up to the Department of Justice to decide whether any deliberate wrongdoing was involved.

STUDY ON HUNGARY

COMMITTEE -- Senate Foreign Relations.

ACTION -- Released a study Jan. 1 concluding that "there exists widespread popular antagonism to the Communist regime in Hungary, and this regime has reached a low ebb both economically and politically." In a foreward, Chairman Alexander Wiley (R Wis.) warned that no inference should be drawn that the Communist regimes were ready to collapse.

SHIPYARDS REPORT

COMMITTEE -- House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Subcommittee on the Merchant Marine.

ACTION -- Issued a report (Dec. 31, 1954,) which said investigations had found that all private shipyards in Brooklyn, Staten Island and New Jersey "were suffering badly from lack of work." The Subcommittee urged continuing studies "to determine the key yards and how to keep them on a ready mobilization basis for an emergency."

WELFARE FUNDS

COMMITTEE -- House Education and Labor Special Subcommittee to Investigate Union Welfare Funds.

ACTION -- Issued an interim report Jan. 5 which stated that the Subcommittee found "a wide range of questionable practices by union officials, employers, insurance companies, brokers, administrators, and trustees connected with health and welfare funds." The Subcommittee added that there had been "picketing and threats of violence...to exact payments." Some union officials, the report said, have conducted themselves as if the welfare of workers is "something to be exploited for personal gain." It recommended that the Education and Labor Committee continue the investigation in the 84th Congress and that the Bureau of Internal Revenue revise and expand the information it now requires of trust funds having tax-exempt status.

CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURES

COMMITTEE -- Special House Committee to Investigate Campaign Expenditures of Candidates for the House, 1954.

ACTION -- Issued a report (H Rept. 2685) which stated that North Carolina voting and registration laws should be revised and administered fairly. Rep. C.W. (Runt) Bishop (R Ill.), Chairman of the Committee, said that, although a thorough revision of state laws is needed,

"more important...however, is the administration of the law." The Committee received charges or irregularities in the 12th and the Ninth Congressional Districts of North Carolina but investigated only those in the latter district. It submitted both the report and the original complaint to the 84th Congress and suggested serious attention be given them.

CONTEMPT CITATION

COMMITTEE -- House Un-American Activities.

ACTION -- Voted Dec. 30, 1954, to drop contempt proceedings against Wilbur Lee Mahaney, Jr., of Trappe, Pa. Mahaney had refused to answer Committee questions Feb. 16, 1954, and a contempt citation was voted against him. He appeared before the Committee July 30, 1954, and answered the questions previously asked.

COMMITTEE -- Senate Government Operations.

ACTION -- Voted to ask the Senate to cite for contempt Miss Diantha Hoag of Buffalo, N.Y., who was questioned in executive session Aug. 6, 1954. In testimony made public Jan. 4, Miss Hoag, while swearing she had "never engaged in espionage or sabotage," pleaded the Fifth Amendment in refusing to say whether she had passed on secret information to persons she knew were Communists. She was employed at a Westinghouse plant in Cheektowaga, N.Y.

The Committee Jan. 5 decided to defer action on its Permanent Investigations Subcommittee's request for contempt citations against three persons who failed to appear for a Jan. 3 hearing. (See below.) They were Evelyn O. Daren, Alfred Oyler, and Armino H. Sardoch, Pittsburgh Westinghouse employees.

DEFENSE PLANTS INQUIRY

COMMITTEE -- Permanent Investigations Subcommittee, Senate Government Operations.

HELD HEARINGS -- Jan. 3 on Communist activities in defense plants. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, pp. 362 ff, 470.)

TESTIMONY -- Miss Mary S. Beynon, who said she had been an undercover FBI agent in the Communist Party, and Frank Nestler, who said he had been a Communist in 1943-46, named eight employees of the Westinghouse Company in the Pittsburgh, Pa. area as Party members.

Dante de Cesare, a General Electric employee, said he had been a Communist in 1947-50, and named seven former GE workers as Communists. All had previously appeared before the Subcommittee and, counsel James Juliana said, had refused to answer questions on grounds of possible self-incrimination.

Three Westinghouse Air Brake employees swore they were not "now" Communists but refused to say whether they had been Party members an hour earlier. The witnesses, who relied on the Fifth Amendment, were Harold K. Briney, an officer of the United Electrical Workers (Ind.) local 601, Theodore Wright, and Joseph Slater.

Another who invoked the Fifth Amendment was Lawrence W. Parrish, an ex-employee of Bethlehem Steel Company's Quincy, Mass., shipyard. Parrish had received an "apology" from Chairman Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) on July 19, 1954, when it appeared he had been a victim of mistaken identity. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, p. 363.)



Capitol Quotes

A NEW YEAR

For Special People -- "I shall...do everything in my power in the coming months to aid in the creation of a new special manpower council. To this council I would have the reserve records of every individual of scientific and technical competence transferred. Their obligation for further military service should be suspended and their activities and careers kept under the arms-length surveillance of this special board." Rep. Carl Hinshaw (R Calif.), Dec. 29 speech.

For Tobacco Farmers -- I will "do everything within my power to protect the tobacco farmers of the Fifth District (Md.) from further harmful actions, such as the increase in tariffs on Swiss watches which threatens to rob Maryland tobacco farmers of one of their best customers." Rep. Richard E. Lankford (D Md.), Dec. 29 broadcast.

For Self-Betterment -- "I resolve that I shall not succumb to the current trend of labeling views and people with easy 'catchwords' as a way of dismissing them without troublesome thoughts. I resolve to keep an open mind on issues, great and small, until the evidence is in, and to reach my conclusions on the basis of the facts." Sen. George H. Bender (R Ohio), Jan. 1 newsletter.

Still a "Good Investment" -- "Every penny appropriated by the Government for power facilities for TVA is repaid, under terms of the original TVA Act, over a 40-year period. That includes those facilities which are doing nothing but supplying AEC. This is a good investment for the Government." Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.), Dec. 30 letter to the Washington Post and Times Herald.

On The Agenda -- "Early in 1955, the first of the long-awaited reports of the new Hoover Commission on Government Reorganization will be coming in. Proposals in these reports promise to represent the most far-reaching type of changes not only in the organization of government agencies, but in whole functions now being performed...(the Commission hopes to return many areas to private enterprise). Many controversies are likely to explode as these reports are made public." Sen. Alexander Wiley (R Wis.), Dec. 30 Weekly Newsletter.

A NEW CONGRESS

"Life Blood of Politics" -- "Barring some national disaster, or a major war, both political parties will continue to act as such. The life blood of politics is to build up one's own party and to deprecate the opposition. Competition is as important in politics as it is in business. With a Presidential election coming in 1956, both parties are already vying for advantageous positions. The record of the 84th Congress will form an important part of this struggle." Rep. Peter Frelinghuysen, Jr. (R N.J.), Jan. 6 release.

Life and Death of Politicians -- "During 1953-54...the Grim Reaper took a toll of nine Senators and a like number of House Members. The hair-line majority of one held by the Democrats in the Senate gives rise to speculation over the possibility of the Republicans taking control should a Democrat die and be replaced by a Republican through appointment by a GOP Governor. The odds favor the Democrats in this respect, though, as there are 16 Republican Senators from states with a Democratic Governor and only 10 Democrats from states with GOPers in the State House." Rep. Harlan Hagen (D Calif.), Jan. 6 release.

Round One? -- "Already President Eisenhower is headed for a clash with Congress. There is bipartisan support for immediate federal aid for public school construction. But Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, and Dr. Samuel Brownell, Commissioner of Education, have said there won't be any federal aid at least until after the White House Conference. Their recommendation at best would delay the program for another year, by which time our huge classroom need would have mounted by at least another 100,000 units." Rep. Lee Metcalf (D Mont.), December newsletter.

Program Progress -- "One of the programs moving toward completion as the 84th Congress gets under way is the work of the Commission on Intergovernmental Relations...whose job it is to stand off and take a comprehensive look at our government -- federal, state and local... Since the turn of the century the dollar volume of federal grants-in-aid to states and localities has increased 360 times, while overall federal expenditures have increased only about 116 times in that period. Is that good? That is the question to which the Commission hopes to supply the answer." Rep. Harold C. Ontertag (R N.Y.), Jan. 6 release.

The Week in Congress

They're Off!

The first session of the 84th Congress got underway, and, to nobody's surprise, the end of the first day saw Democrats firmly in control of the legislative machinery in both chambers. The House chose Rep. Sam Rayburn (D Texas) as Speaker; Senators picked Walter George (D Ga.) as president pro tempore. Congressmen, with initial appearances of harmony, met in joint session to hear President Eisenhower's State of the Union message, then returned to the heavy business of the opening week of any Congressional session: Introduction of legislation.

Cause...

President Eisenhower gave the 84th Congress the word on his proposed 1955 legislative program in his annual State of the Union message. He expressed confidence the Administration and Congress would work together "in harmony and good will."

He spelled out in detail a broad program to promote public education and welfare. He advocated pay raises for postal workers, federal judges and Congressmen, and a higher minimum wage. He also announced changes in emphasis in the nation's defense program -- and indicated there would be no new tax cuts in 1955.

...And Effect

The President's talk met a mixed reaction in Congress. Republicans said Mr. Eisenhower had spoken as a good Republican -- but some Democrats said he'd talked like a Democrat. House Majority Leader John W. McCormack (D Mass.) said the speech contained "nothing new or startling," but Rep. Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R Mass.) said it outlined a "splendid legislative program," Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) commented that the President was "claiming too much credit for his Administration," but a Republican, Rep. William H. Ayers (Ohio) said: "That would have been a good speech to give before the campaign."

Bricker Amendment, Trade, UMT Bills

A flood of bills -- 1,250 were recorded -- were introduced in the opening two days of the 84th Congress. Representatives, who got a head start, accounted for 1,053. The first House bill, by Rep. Jere Cooper (D Tenn.), is designed to carry out President Eisenhower's trade recommendations. Sen. Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.) in-

troduced the first Senate bill, to grant postal pay raises. Sen. John W. Bricker (R Ohio) re-introduced his proposed Constitutional amendment to limit treaty powers of the President and Senate. Five Democrats and two Republicans joined hands to introduce a bill calling for stronger reserves and an extended draft.

Coming Up in Congress

Rep. Joel T. Broyhill (R Va.) plans to renew his stymied campaign for House investigation of the federal prison system, which he calls "rotten to the core." Defenders of the 28-institution system and of James V. Bennett, director of the Bureau of Prisons since 1937, blocked a special probe in 1954. But the slaying on Nov. 24 of William W. Remington, an inmate of the Lewisburg, Pa., penitentiary, focused new attention on the Vir-

ginia Congressman's charges. Broyhill's 1954 resolution called for creation of a select committee to investigate federal prisons. He refused to submit his information to Bennett's boss, Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., or to

the standing House and Senate committees assigned to watch over prisons. Without the protection of a Congressional subpoena, a spokesman for Broyhill told Congressional Quarterly, informants would suffer reprisals. And the standing committees, he charged, were uninterested or biased in Bennett's favor. Two Senators are among those who have praised Bennett's administration of the prison system.

Stories here are summaries of the week's events. For Weekly Report pages with more details, check Contents on the cover.